COMIC SUPPLEMENT OF
HEARST'S BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN
OCTOBER 2nd 1904.

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AND HER NAME WAS MAUD!

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1
MY FRIEND I HEAR YOU HAVE A DANGEROUS MULE WHICH YOU WISH TO GIVE AWAY. I NEED A MULE. IS THAT THE ANIMAL
MULE GIVEN AWAY FREE. APPLY ON PREMISES
YEP.-HER NAME'S MAUD. HELP YOURSELF PROFESSOR

2
BE KEERFUL PROFESSOR
MY COMPOUND ELECTRIC BATTERY WILL SOON SUBDUE THE BEAST

3
WAAL I DECLARE
I'LL GIVE HER A GENTLE SHOCK AT FIRST

4
GOOD FOR YOU PROFESSOR
THEN I WILL GRADUALLY INCREASE THE FORCE

5
HOORAY
I WILL NOW GIVE HER THE FULL STRENGTH

6
ITS WONDERFUL PROFESSOR, PERFECTLY WONDERFUL
YOU SEE MY FRIEND SHE IS ENTIRELY SUBDUED

7
WHOA MAUD!
HELP!

8
POOR PROFESSOR

9
OHMS! AMPERES! VOLTS! HA! HA!
MULE GIVEN AWAY FREE
I'LL GIT 'YE HOME ALL RIGHT, PROFESSOR
F. Opper

(To be Continued Next Sunday)

THE HARD LUCK OF LEANDER

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1. LULU: "Oh, Leander, how delightfully thoughtful of you to plan this day's trip to the fishermen's settlement."
LEANDER: "Yes, dear; I planned to bring you to this romantic spot so I could have you to myself all day. No butters-in to-day, Lulu, dear?"

2. LULU: "Oh, isn't this a delightful spot, Leander. Just look at that picturesque old salt. I'm going up to speak to him, and perhaps he will spin a few sailor yarns for me."
LEANDER: "But, Lulu, we came here to be alone."

3. LEANDER (aside): "Confound it all! Here's two hours wasted listening to that old duffer. Come on, Lulu, I'm getting tired of this."
LULU: "Why, Leander, how impatient you are. Well, good-by, Captain. Leander insists, and I suppose I must please him."

4. LEANDER: "Here is a quiet spot. Now, Lulu, make things comfortable and we will spend the balance of the day in uninterrupted bliss."
LULU (in a whisper): "S-s-hi Don't put your arm around me, Leander. Here comes a man fishing. How I love fishing!"

5. LEANDER (aside): Ye gods! She's been standing there an hour and a half and I brought her here to be alone. LULU, I'm starving to death."
THE FISHERMAN: "Fifteen, well I guess that will be enough for to-day."
LULU: "Oh, how I do love to watch you catch them. Yes, Leander."

6. LEANDER: "I haven't been alone with you one minute."
LULU: "Now, Leander, don't be cross. See, I have the lunch all set out. Oh, just look at those dear, sweet, little fisher children. Come, children, sit down and I'll give you some of our nice lunch."

7. LULU: "Did you ever see sweeter children in all your life? How they did enjoy that lunch."
LEANDER: "Yes, but you don't care whether I enjoy myself or not. Here it is time to go home and we haven't been alone a second. Confound it all, I say!"

8. LULU: "Waiting for a boat to take you over to the mainland? Why, my dear, we will take you in our boat. Leander will be delighted to row you over, I'm sure."
LEANDER (aside). Great grief! What is it? Was I born under an unlucky star or was I hoodooed in my infancy?"

9. LULU: "Oh, Leander, I have spent a most delightful day."
LEANDER (aside) "Caesar's ghost! That's the last straw. DELIGHTFUL DAY! All she cared for was to please HERSELF! BAH! What do women know about love, anyhow!"

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO AND HIS FASCINATING TIGER

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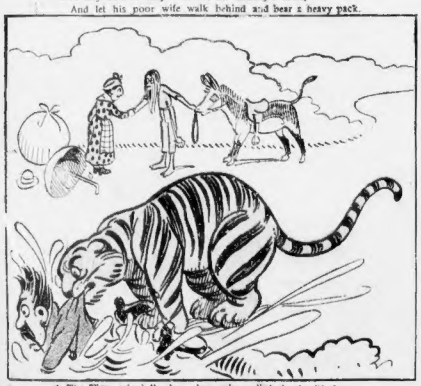
1. A lazy son of Italy rode on his donkey's back,
And let his poor wife walk behind and bear a heavy pack.

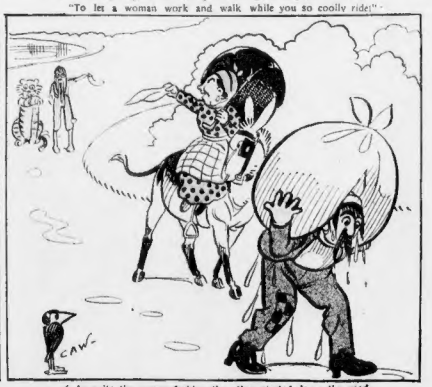
2. The Tiger and the Handy Man hove suddenly in sight,
Whereat both wife and husband were overcome with fright.

3. "You lazy rogue!" the Handy Man in great displeasure cried,
"To let a woman work and walk while you so coolly ride!"



4. The Tiger seized the lazy chap, who yelled aloud with fear,
And ducked him in a pond that lay conveniently near.

5. And as he clambered to the bank, unhappy, cold and wet,
The Tiger on the donkey's back the lady gently set.



6. In quite the proper fashion then they started down the road,
The lady on the donkey and the man beneath the load.

This
ures in the next new
ation, Three Madcaps
e, The Nolan Jennings and Mc.
Complete

MONTMORENCY HOOLIGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP!

He Rushes for the Steamer! So Does Woozy Bill! He Gets It Where the Giraffe Got Tonsilitis!

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INFIRMARY
THERE GOES THE EMPEROR NERO WITH A HAND BAG. I MUST CAPTURE HIM
MONTY'S HAT IS A WONDER
YOUSE CANT MISS IT
STEAMERS TO EUROPE
THIS TIME I'LL GET IT
1
AW, LET HIM GO, HE WANTS TO CATCH THE STEAMER
HA, TYRANT, JULIUS CÆSAR HAS CAUGHT YOU
2
DOWN, VILLAIN, I KNOW YOU:- YOU ARE A ROMAN SPY
ME BRUDDER WILL MISS HIS STEAMER
I SAY, YOU'RE CRUSHING ME HAT
3
WOOZY BILL'S LOOSE AGAIN
KEEPER
HA, IT IS MY OLD ENEMY. BEAU BRUMMEL
MY BEST HAT
I HEAR THE STEAMER STARTING
4
I WONDER WHAT THOSE HOOLIGANS ARE UP TO
COME ON BILL, SUPPER'S READY
KEEPER
I'VE GOT NERO IN THIS BARREL
MY HEAD HOITS
IT'S RUINED
I SAY, THIS WON'T DO
5
DO I GET A MILLION DOLLARS REWARD?
SURE
YOU HELPED WOOZY BILL TO ESCAPE. DID YOU?
I'VE MISSED ME BOAT AGAIN- WHAT WILL THE DUKE SAY?
CLUB HIM TOO
6

DER "CAP" ISS A WONDER!

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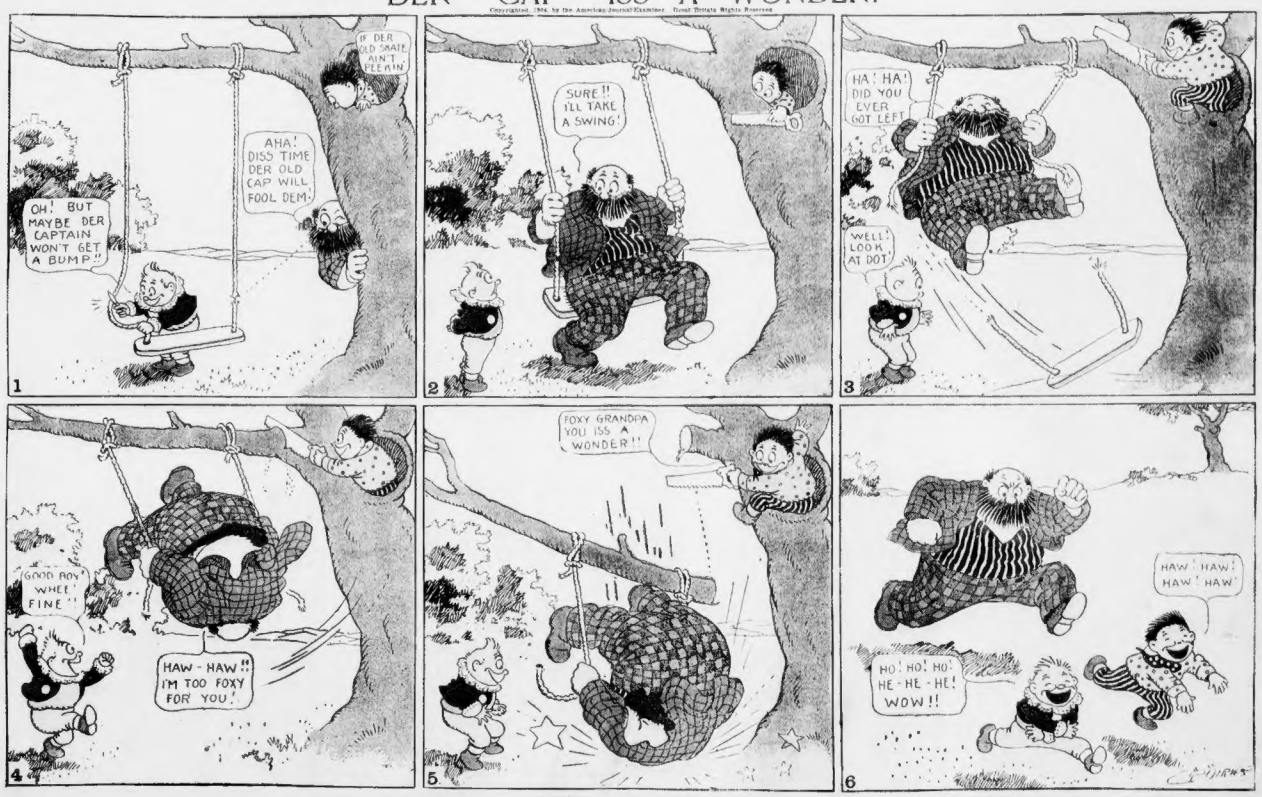
IF DER OLD MATE AIN'T FEEDIN
OH! BUT MAYBE DER CAPTAIN WON'T GET A BUMP"
AHA! DISS TIME DER OLD CAP WILL FOOL DEM.
1
SURE!! I'LL TAKE A SWING!
2
HA! HA! DID YOU EVER GOT LEFT
WELL! LOOK AT DOT
3
"GOOD BOY" WHEE! FINE!!
HAW-HAW!! I'M TOO FOXY FOR YOU!
4
FOXY GRANDPA YOU ISS A WONDER!!
5
HAW! HAW! HAW! HAW!
HO! HO! HO! HE-HE-HE! WOW!!
6

JIMM—HE HUSTLES AFTER THE CARPENTER

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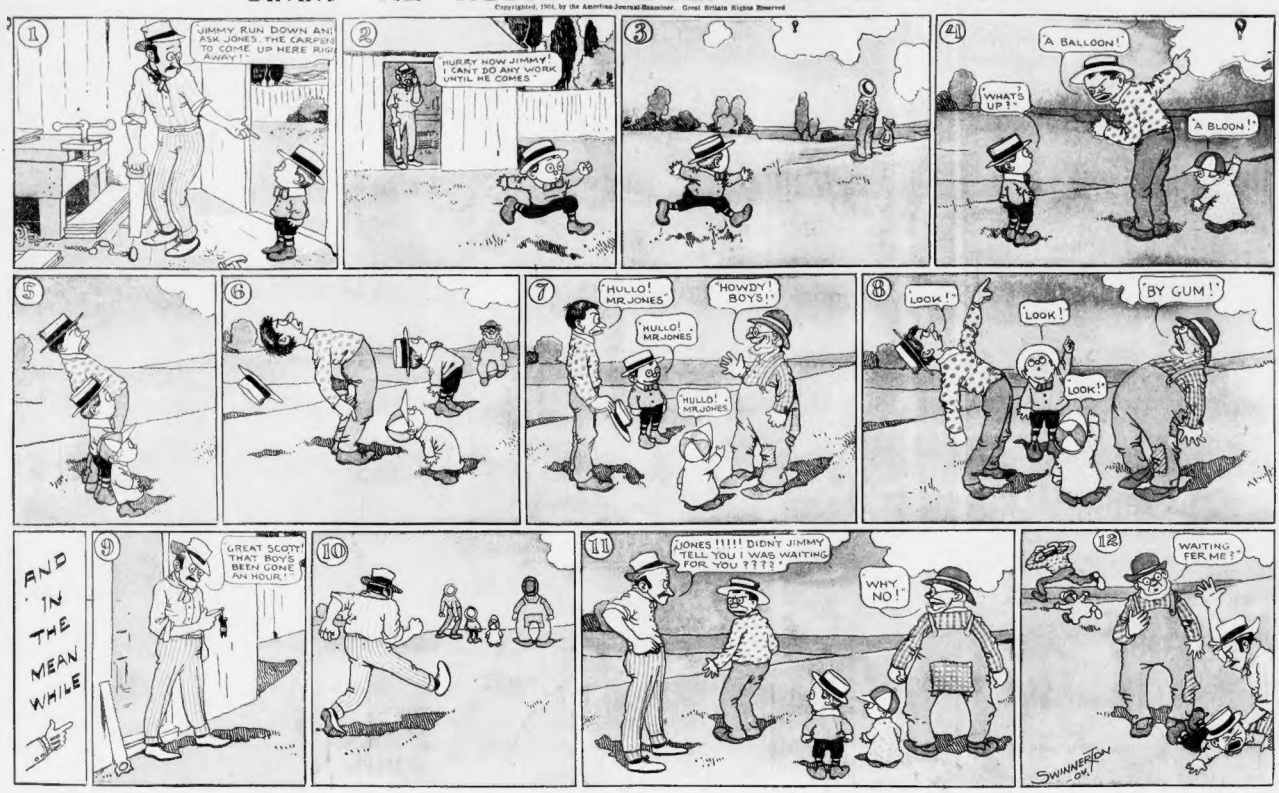

DEAR KATY! AND UNCLE WAS HAVING SUCH SWEET DREAMS

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OCTOBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

of the American Magazine Supplement of Hearst's Boston Sunday American, Sunday October 2, 1904—Pages 9-22—
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Japanese at Last Reveal National Secrets of Jiu-Jitsu.

MARVELLOUS SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SELF-DEFENCE TO BE TAUGHT IN THIS COUNTRY.

First Lesson Will Be Sent Free to Interested Persons.

After being jealously guarded as a national secret in Japan for more than two thousand years, the art of Jiu-Jitsu, the most wonderful and mysterious physical science in the whole world, will be taught for the first time outside the confines of the Japanese nation.

Like the lost art of the ancient Egyptians, Jiu-Jitsu, up to the present time, has baffled all who sought to learn its secrets. By an imperial edict its master were not allowed to teach it outside of Japan, and no foreigner has ever before received official instruction from one who has taken the highest degree in the science. But the kindly feeling existing between Japan and this country has influenced the Mikado's wishes in regard to teaching the secrets of Jiu-Jitsu to other than his own subjects, and Mr. Y. K. Yabe, formerly of the Ten-Shin-Ryu School, who has been the most successful teacher of the art in all Japan, has been delegated to give full and complete instruction of the science to Americans.

Jiu-Jitsu (which, literally interpreted, means "the gentle art") is the most wonderful system of physical training and self-defence the world has ever known. Its practice develops every muscle and tissue and strengthens every organ in the human body. The Japanese, although small in stature, have the most perfect physical development of any nationality, and they owe their wonderful strength and powers of endurance solely to the persistent practise of this method of self-development.

As a means of self-defence, Jiu-Jitsu is so potent at short range as the most deadly weapon that human ingenuity has devised. There are over three hundred effective methods shown to the art for disposing of an assailant. In wrestling, the most important principle is to disturb the equilibrium of an opponent, and at the precise moment to push or pull in such a manner that the victim falls heavily to the ground of his own weight. The science includes a thorough knowledge of anatomy and the vulnerable points in the human body, thus enabling a man to break the arm, leg or neck of a dangerous antagonist. When once a person, skilled in the art, effects one of his "holds" it is utterly useless for an opponent to offer resistance, for by a simple pressure exerted at a vulnerable point or a sharp twist of the wrist or arm the opponent is caused intense pain and rendered momentarily helpless.

It makes no difference how unequally matched in point of size or strength the contestants may be, a knowledge of Jiu-Jitsu will enable a child of fourteen years to overcome and render powerless a man of thrice his strength.

Mr. Yabe has just written an intensely interesting and valuable book on Jiu-Jitsu, which will be sent free to interested persons, together with the first lesson in the art. The book is fully illustrated and thoroughly explains the principles of this wonderful system. It describes the evolutions of the science of Jiu-Jitsu, and offers helpful suggestions in regard to diet and health. It tells about a system of exercises by which a man may become as strong as he likes without apparatus or effort. The sample lesson is taken from the course itself, and is also fully illustrated with half-tone engravings. The lesson explains one of the most effective methods known to Jiu-Jitsu for disposing of a dangerous antagonist. So long as the edition lasts this book and the first lesson in Jiu-Jitsu will be sent free to all readers of this paper who will ask for it. Address THE YABE SCHOOL OF JIU-JITSU, 933A, Realty Building, Rochester, New York.

Never before have all the secrets of this wonderful science been fully explained to Western people.

"EXCUSE ME, MADAM! YOUR DRESS IS OPEN."

Nothing is more embarrassing to a woman than to have a feeling that the fastener on the placket of her skirt will not keep closed. One is never thoroughly at ease under such conditions.

The Simplicity Skirt Closer

(PATENTED)

is a perfect fastener, and once adjusted to a skirt the placket will not open, and of course it is so invisible.

It is as light as a feather, made in one piece, and boned slightly between each clasp, which gives it sufficient body to snap easily—almost automatically—into place.

As its name implies, it is simplicity itself in the ease with which it is attached to a skirt, there being no small pieces to adjust, consequently no measuring.

With a SIMPLICITY SKIRT CLOSER in one's dress, once fastened, a woman can feel absolutely comfortable, as it will keep the skirt closed.

It is made in Black, Brown, Gray, Navy and White. The White is guaranteed washable and non-rusable. Sold at all dry goods stores. Price 10c. each.

We also make the SIMPLICITY WAIST CLOSER on the same lines as the skirt closer, only longer, which can be used on either the back or front of waist.

The Waist Closer is made in six sections, the upper four of which are slightly stiffened, and the lower two are without any stiffening, which insures perfect contour of the Waist.

It is a boon especially when used in the back of waist, because you yourself can so easily fasten it, and IT STAYS FASTENED. Price 25c.

If your dealer does not handle the SIMPLICITY SKIRT CLOSER and the SIMPLICITY WAIST CLOSER, we will mail you either with instructions how to adjust, on receipt of above price and dealer's name. Agents wanted.

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If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow skin or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvellous beautifiers of the complexion, and in a short time you will possess the most perfect complexion. If you cannot send now, cut this out and send when it is convenient, and this offer will be good and the best of all to send with proof. Address Dr. Campbell's Arsenic Wafers and Fould's Medicated Arsenic Soap.

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LUCKY STONE FREE. FOR SALE, in one lot, 50,000 acres of land at $3.50 an acre. This is 375 farms of 200 acres each, and is worth, in small tracts, $7.50 an acre. Must go in a body to-day.

W. H. GRIMM,
Cuero, Texas.

"What We Servants Complain About."

By an Ex-Housemaid.

I WAS a domestic servant for years; my employers all said that I was a good one, and I keep up friendly relations with several of them now. Though I am thankful to say that I am now free to service no longer, I have not forgotten what I used to feel, and I am going to write it down. It is what others less fortunate or less successful are feeling now.

In the first place, our work is never done. It is "Do this!" "Do the other!" from morning to night, and no one ever thinks that a servant can be tired. Practically in every other calling the agreement is for so many hours' work or for so many hours' service time and labor are both unlimited, except by the desires of the mistress or the capacity of the servant. There is so much work to be got through; and if the servant works extra quickly, or gets up earlier and has finished sooner than usual, the mistress sees her success accomplished, she at once says, "Oh, you have got nothing to do this afternoon. You might polish the silver as extra, clean, or sew a braid on my skirt, or iron something, or go an errand." Because the servant has done her task she is set another.

Surely it would be much fairer that the time she made by more diligent or quicker work should be her own? Or the ordinary hours are (say) from 6:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.—long enough, one would have thought! Yet, suppose the mistress or one of the young ladies is out till midnight, or starts on a journey at 7 a. m., the servant must be out of bed, too, though nothing is cut off her day at the other end; she must be stirring early and late as usual. The young ladies may oversleep themselves tre next morning, but if Mary does there is a big scolding for her, and nothing is right for a day or two. It is easy to make factory laws, for they only inconvenience the masters during business hours; but to make a law that servants should have a fixed time of rest would mean personal inconvenience to the mistresses, who find it much easier to keep Mary in to clear the supper, or to lay the tea, or to answer the bell, than to do that small amount of work themselves regularly and systematically.

A mistress thinks it a real hardship to have to stay in or to have to do any particular work, though it be only a little light dusting, which would mean a great rest to the servant. She likes to have her time to herself," she says. That is what she keeps servants for. And in order to get it she allows her servants no time to themselves. So long as the servant is in the house she must be at the call of the bell. Even on her own "afternoon out," if she does not actually put on her hat and go out of doors she cannot claim that time to herself.

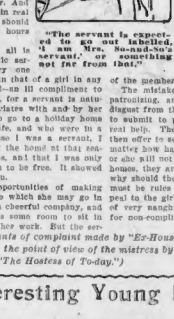
It is well known that good servants do not like leaving a situation, even if the work is too hard, and they often go on and on till they are obliged to go home or to the hospital—a place, by the way, where they get no end of domestics with bad feet, or varicose veins in their legs, or chronic indigestion, ills that might have been avoided had the patients had more rest, more fresh air, and proper time to eat and digest their food. Think what it means to have only an hour or two off once a week, and then to have to work doubly hard when you come in to make up! And if a servant is too ill to do her work she must leave her situation and go on as well as she can.

In some places, again, not matter how little a girl gets out, she must go to church. Don't always ask your servants if they have been to church, or try to force them to go. If a girl wants to go she will go; and if she does not, no matter how many rules are made she will stay away. If she is worth worthy, it will not make her less so to question her actions, and a trustworthy girl feels hurt and annoyed under cross-questioning. She feels that if she can't trust her over has the chance she will get out of the one calling where such things are customary. And then, do not forget that many girls are in want of fresh air, so that church time should be extra to, and not instead of, other hours of freedom.

But I think the worst drawback of all is that of the social position. A domestic servant is looked down upon by every one, and her position is held to be lower than that of a girl in any kind of business, no matter how small—an ill compliment to the mistresses, could they but see it so, for a servant is naturally influenced by the people she associates with and by her surroundings. I know I once wanted to go to a holiday home with some girls I had known all my life, and who were in a small way of business and yet, because I was a servant, I was alone could not get in. I was told that the home at that season was for young ladies (!) in business, and that I was only eligible later on, when I did not happen to be free. It showed the sort of valuation a servant is held in.

And the servant has very few opportunities of making friends. The business girl has a club to which she may go in her time off, and she sits in a comfortable sitting-room and is even in her ordinary time off she has some room to sit in away from the sight or the remains of her work. But the servant is expected to go out labelled, "I am Mrs. So-and-So's servant," or something not far from that. When once they are out of their house, do not your servants feel free? They are not so bad as they are put down, and they are decidedly more to be trusted than a good many who are recognized as their betters. And let them dress as they will. They have few pleasures, and but few chances to dress.

Now for a suggestion. Why should not a kind of club be started, each member paying a suitable subscription, in order to have a place to go to have tea or to chat with friends. It would be well if they could also put by money in case of sickness. Membership should be open to any one engaged in business or in service. Each calling is as good as the other, and of the two I think a servant's life is nobler, as so many people are dependent on her for her happiness and freedom from care. The girls could meet one another, and the managers would be able to form some kind of idea as to the disposition of the members.



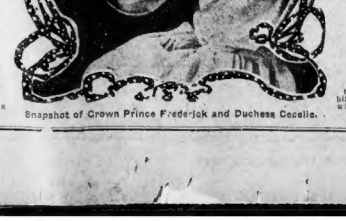
"The servant is expected to go out labelled, 'I am Mrs. So-and-So's servant,' or something not far from that."

The mistake so many societies make is that they are too patronizing, and the consequence is that many girls turn in disgust from them all. The habit of societies to expect the girls to submit to patronage, and yet to be quite independent of real help. They seldom find out a girl's troubles or needs and if they offer to help her through, it is in a way that does not matter how hard it is or how unpleasant, she must stay in it, or she will not get another. And from what I hear of servants' homes, they are open to the same objections. If the girls pay they should they not be able to do what they want? There must be rules in every home, but they should be such as appeal to the girls' good feeling, and not such as would fit a lot of badly brought up school children, threatened with punishment for non-compliance.

AN EX-HOUSEMAID.

The interesting points of complaint made by "Ex-Housemaid" will be discussed on this page next Sunday from the point of view of the mistress by Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, the well-known author of "The Hostess of To-day."

The Most Interesting Young Lovers in Europe.



Snapshot of Crown Prince Frederick and Duchess Cecelie.

WHEN a Crown Prince marries he is mating according to his heart's desire, and the match is approved by the reigning monarch and his people, that Crown Prince becomes a doubly interesting personage. And when he is help-appparent to the imperial throne of Germany, successor to the most strenuous and picturesque of modern monarchs, interest in him and in his future Empress becomes world wide.

The accompanying snapshot of the German Crown Prince and his betrothed bride, the young Duchess Cecelie of Mecklenburg Schwerin, shows them in an intimate and unaffected light, seated side by side, the Duchess hand resting lightly on that of her future husband and the future Emperor of Germany.

Although this is a mere love match, effected quite spontaneously in a romantic scene on the shore of the Baltic while the attendants of the couple remained at a discreet distance, yet it has favorable political significance, through it the Emperor hopes to effect a reconciliation with the House of Hanover.

The Emperor was naturally pleased when he discovered that his heir was interested in a girl so well fitted by birth, breeding and temperament to be an Empress consort, for after the trouble he had in breaking off the previous Prince's boyish love affairs with Miss Deacon and Miss Geraldine Farrar, American beauties of society and of the stage.

It was while on a little motor trip to the Island of the Baltic shore, that the Crown Prince and the young Duchess walked on the beach at the edge of the forest, and there plighted their troth. Since then the Crown Prince has exhibited all the happiness to be expected of an accepted lover. He has written letters to members of the imperial family telling of his happiness and in praise of the beauty and amiability of his future wife.

SAVES YOUR HAIR!

The market is overflooded with fake Hair Remedies which claim to grow new hair upon bald heads. Those who tried such humbug stuff are now wiser, that Nature's destruction of life and plant cannot be brought back to life again. Never!

But it was destined to Prof. Scholder, from Vienna, one of the greatest authorities of Hair and Scalp diseases, to discover 5 years ago a real Hair Remedy which PREVENTS BALDNESS, PREMATURE GRAYNESS, RESTORES FADED HAIR INTO LUSTROUS LIFE, AND CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING WITHIN 3 WEEKS MOST POSITIVELY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Ladies of prominence, official members of the big firm of SIEGEL COOPER CO. in New York, Military Hospitals, Scientific Chemists, also the N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Journal, highly praise

"Crown Hair Preserver"

Why? Because it has no equal! Because it has fully proved its merits!

Encouraged through such sterling indorsements and the increasing orders from the best families in New York and vicinity, Prof. Scholder decided to put his wonderful Hair Remedy before the public at large at a

SPECIAL REDUCTION

in order to gain more patrons.

Instead of wasting money for fake tonics—Just Try This

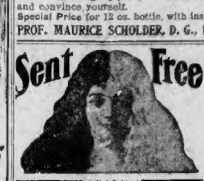
"CROWN HAIR PRESERVER"

and convince yourself.

Special Price for 12 oz. bottle, with instructions only $1.00. (Sent Prepaid.)

PROF. MAURICE SCHOLDER, D. G., 146 West 23d Street, New York City.

Sent Free



"Oh, you have got nothing to do this afternoon. You might as well sew a braid on my skirt."

"Mistresses ask many searching questions. I wonder they submit to be asked none in return."

MARY T. GOLDMAN'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER

will bring back the original color of gray hair, be it ever so gray, streaked or faded, and restore it to its natural and fashionable hue. Is perfectly harmless. Not a dye. No certain cure for dandruff and falling hair. Will stop all possible future gain upon what can be demonstrated with the following facts: Over a million bottles sold. Has given perfect satisfaction in every case. Has been used for years and increased in favor to the original color of your hair, also used by children.

MARY T. GOLDMAN,
501-507 Goldman Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Large Bottle $1, Prepaid. We have agents in every city.

NOTICE. It costs us 50c for every free sample bottle we send out. If we did not have a proper notice that will set forth the merits of same, we affect this method. Therefore we cannot send free samples.

For Sale by

Colbert Drug Co., State & Monroe Sts., Chicago; Siegel, Cooper & Co., Drug Dept., Chicago; Wanamaker & Brown, Broadway, Ave. & 9th St., New York; The Owl Drug Co., 815 Market St., San Francisco.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH

If my brush is used regularly night and morning it will force a free and active circulation of blood throughout the entire scalp. This will stop falling hair, dandruff and all scalp irritations; will greatly improve and stimulate growth of the hair.

When you can add to your personal appearance at such small cost, why go ill ill? Cures nervous headaches and relieves neuralgia.

My brush costs $5.00, postpaid. If after thirty days you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

I would not make so liberal an offer if my brush was not all I claim it to be. Send for free booklet on scientific electricity.

DR. GEORGE A. SCOTT. Established 1875.
870 Broadway, New York City.
Agents Wanted.

FREE

A $30 Columbia GRAPHOPHONE given free. Only one given away. Other concerns offer to give a machine they sell a talking machine—the most cases three machines for $30. We are the only concern in the world that will give a genuine Columbia sell-playing Graphophone with three-minute record, and one record of your own name and address, as well as 50 other records, a handsome fancy oak cabinet, containing Jewelry repeaters, your imported from Germany, and a year's subscription to Rikelet, the only magazine published devoted exclusively to Columbia Graphophone and Records, and give you the benefit of our combined purchasing power on supplies, such as dinner sets, handsome fans, silk handkerchiefs, gold watches, shotguns, rifles, etc., in case you are not pleased with our machine, send it to any express office in Columbia, Connecticut or any other town in the United States, and we will refund your money. Only one machine given away in a locality. Order at once, as we shall no doubt be overwhelmed with orders. We treat you fairly. Coin you nothing to investigate.

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In recent and instrumental solos they duplicate the original tone so exactly that the artist himself could not tell the difference. Their durability is equal to all the average records can sell, while the wonderful sweetness of the reproduction is more than gratifying. Ask your dealer to play one of the violin, flute or piccolo records, and if you do not feel that you have heard the original artist himself, you need not buy a record. Edison Gold Moulded Records are for sale by all dealers.

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Will not prevent the use of any hair clip. Will not prevent the use of any hair band. Will not prevent the use of any hair tie. Will not prevent the use of any hair string. Will not prevent the use of any hair thread. Will not prevent the use of any hair needle. Will not prevent the use of any hair scissors. Will not prevent the use of any hair razor. Will not prevent the use of any hair shaver. Will not prevent the use of any hair trimmer. Will not prevent the use of any hair clipper. Will not prevent the use of any hair cutter. Will not prevent the use of any hair shears. Will not prevent the use of any hair knife. Will not prevent the use of any hair fork. Will not prevent the use of any hair spoon. Will not prevent the use of any hair plate. Will not prevent the use of any hair cup. Will not prevent the use of any hair saucer. Will not prevent the use of any hair table. Will not prevent the use of any hair chair. Will not prevent the use of any hair bed. 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From the moment we threw in the clutch, MOTOR eclipsed every record ever made in publishing, completely out-distancing its rivals, and now, with its 50,000 reader-power, is reeling off new records at a terrific pace.

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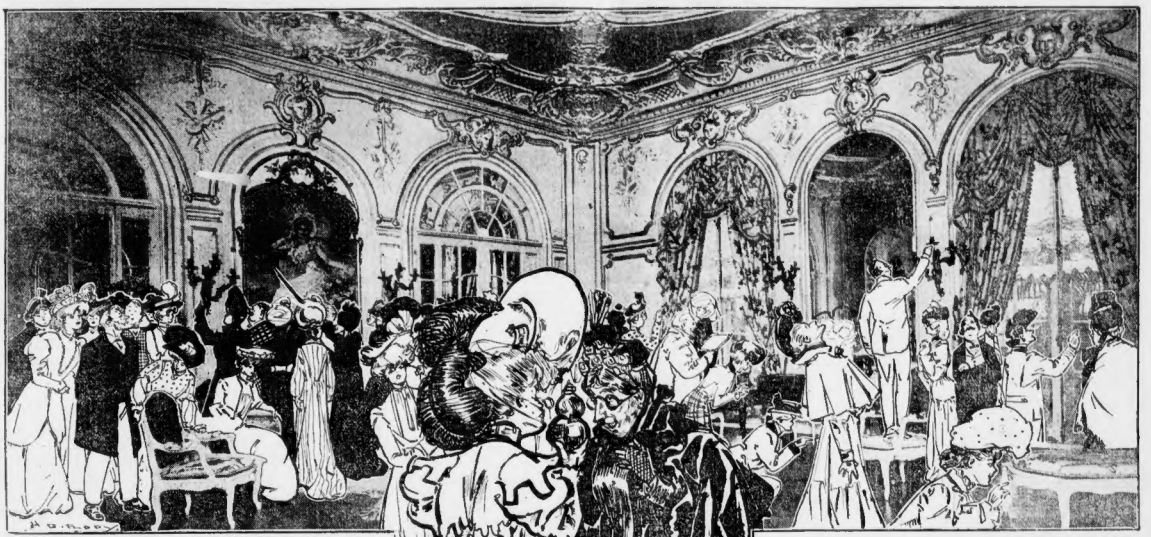
More Fun Than a Country Fair at Mrs. Mackay's Charity Show

Fashionable Women of the "400" and Tradesmen's and Farmers' Wives Meet on Equal Terms and Have a Lovely Time.

They Finger the Curtains and Tapestries, Sit in the Gold Chairs, Wipe Their Feet on the Rugs of a Real Millionaire's House.



"NOW, you jest set still, father. 'Taint every day we kin see th' inside of a five million dollar house for fifty cents."

Mr. Gillam, of Water Mill, L. I., was nervous—Mrs. Mackay had so much company. The rooms were becoming more crowded every minute. But Mrs. Gillam, who knew the value of money wrested from the soil, would not budge from her high-backed gold chair, with its red satin cushion in the great drawing room. Other honest agriculturalists were all about them, somewhat dazed, but holding their ground.

So Mr. Gillam sat tight.

Harbor Hill, overlooking Long Island Sound on one side and the Atlantic shore on the other, stood in stately gray stone magnificence, decked with red, white and blue bunting and flying an American flag from its highest tower.

It was a week ago yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Mackay's popular bazar for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital was in progress. Farmers and their wives, tradesmen and society people crowded the mansion and grounds all day, and the receipts were more than $8,000.

The hostess moved about the rooms, rapidly becoming crowded with country people, and sighed:

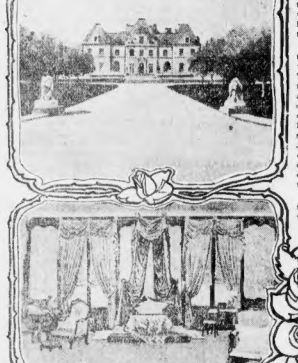
"Why don't they go outside?"

Mr. Gillam, of Water Mill, overheard the sich and rose to go.

"What ails yo, Jacob?" his spouse demanded. "We aint seen half this house yet, and if ye go out and come back they'll charge yo admission all over again."

"Mr. O. H. P. Belmont and some friends have a bar at the

Entrance to Harbor Hill.



northeast corner of the house, outside," said Mrs. Mackay, pointedly.

Mr. Gillam expanded and smiled. He was turning to the east door when his spouse clutched his arm with the grasp of ownership.

"What did we come here for?" argued Mrs. Gillam, scornfully. "We kin see this place from the outside anytime you bring a wagonload of potatoes from the patch an' sell 'em to the steward. We came to see the inside of this house, and we're goin' to see it. Now we do see it. What? That fat woman stepped on your oldest corn? Well, this aint a ten-acre potato patch with only you and Ol' Daddy mowin' in it."

"There's a donkey cart raffle going on on the east terrace," said Mrs. Mackay, sweetly, as she gave Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gillam a chance at the grab bag.

But Mrs. Gillam was looking ruefully at a paper of pins she had drawn from the grab bag.

"Fifteen cents for them things when I can get two papers for five cents at home," she was saying to herself while Harbor Hill's picturesque mistress turned the full battery of her smiles on Mr. Gillam, the potato patch king of Water Mill.

"And a magician is giving a wonderful slight of hand performance on the front lawn," said Mrs. Mackay. "Only twenty-five cents admission, but no change is given." This to Mrs. Gillam, who was obviously waiting for the change of the half dollar she had given for that disappointing chance at the grab bag. Mr. and Mrs. Gillam only gazed at her in silence.

In the centre and corners of the great main hall, larger than the entire Gillam home plot at Water Mill, were straw thatched booths, in which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, crown-eyed, decisive, smilelessly in earnest was selling toys. Mr. Belmont was the head of the toy department, and soft-mannered, winsome Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and very tall, dark, demurely mischievous Miss Cynthia Roche were her obedient saleslad ies. At the entrance blonde, slow-voiced Miss Laura Swan sat in apparent repose, but really, with that big book in her lap, conducting a lottery in, which men and women, chiefly foolish bachelors of both sexes, bought chances for a child's pony cart. They were not at their best. Not more than one woman in two hundred and fifty looks well in the severe Puritan costume. Costumes have much to do with customs.

Viewing the wardrobes of the Mayflower immigrants we can comprehend the sternness of their morals.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Jr., wisely declined to wear it. Instead she wore a pink mull that almost lost its identity in a forest of white French knots, and a towering French hat of as many shades as Joseph's coat. Mrs. Mackay eschewed it also, fitting here, there and everywhere in a gloried nurse's uniform of transparent pale blue lawn, with a cape blue and white apron and white cap, two glowing pink camellias in her gypsy hair.

"Jacob, what ails you? You look more like an idiot than ever when Mrs. Mackay speaks to you," adjured the potato farmer's spouse.

"She's got ginger, she has," Jacob answered slowly. "She minds me of a firefly, all life and glitter and in forty places to once."

A REAL DUKE AT THE DOOR.

"She be nicer than them other dames that's either sleepy or looks as though it would hurt 'em to talk. But hurry up. You know we'll have to get home by milkin' time."

Mr. and Mrs. Gillam elbowed their way through the crowd that, like themselves, would not be confined to the outer air. There were thirty-five hundred persons at the fair, and they made their way round an around the great rooms in the American castle as continuously as a horse treads the canni path. They ignored the green velvet lawn and the score of lonely persons outside. Even Miss Eleanor Jay and Miss Janet Fish, lovely in spite of their Puritan costumes, driving round and round in the donkey cart enticed them not. The open doors and windows conveyed no message to them.

"That's a dook," whispered Mrs. Gillam to her neighbor, Mrs. Burns, who sells vegetables.

"Law! Where?"

"At the door. Him in the red velvet breeches and blue coat. Them buttons and braid is solid gold. I guess he's the Duke of Rocksburg. I've read in the papers that him and Mr. and Mrs. Mackay is friends."

"He told me to turn to the right," said Mrs. Burns, with honest pride.

"Not this way," said a small man with flashing gold teeth and an iron gray suit, who stood on the staircase. A bigger and darker man in black clothes, who stood beside him, looked at them, as Mrs. Burns expressed it, "clear to the backbone."

"Them's detectives guarding the family jewels and dishes," Jacob explained.

"As though we was thieves!"

"Oh, no, not thieves," Jacob returned. "They told me that they was here to put a check rein onto the souvenir collectors."

"What are them old blankets doin' there on the wall?" Mrs. Burns looked open disapproval.

"Ain't they faded?" Mrs. Gillam made a contemptuous second. "I wouldn't give a snap for the old blue things with a puffy checked man and four undressed women painted onto it."

WATER MILL NOT IN IT.

"Sh?" said Jacob. "Them's tapestries that cost more'n all of Water Mill."

"They can keep 'em," said Mrs. Burns, with a haughty air. She was always Mrs. Mackay wasn't near why wouldn't she have this dark, sitty-laughty wher she wore, as she did to-day, pery lookin' wood covered with Brussels carpet, or if Mr. Mackay her best black silk and her big mourning broach with a look of the late Mr. Burns' red hair in it. "I wouldn't have 'em and yellow thing in front of the fireplace. Ain't it heatheniish drawin' dust in my house."

The great main hall "attending from the east to the west side Mrs. Gillam said she did not like.

"Too much like a church," she said. "Feelin' cold and uncomfortable like now. what would it be in the Winter. And them high backed benches is too stiff. Give me my Morris chair covered with yellow and red cretonne. That's cheerful and like livin'."

"I heerd the white haired old party over there with the diamonds shinen on her yellow fingers say these benches all came from an old Norman church and that the duty on 'em was 'something tremendous, my dear,'" said Farmer Gillam.

"Let's go into the drawin' room and see if it's like the one Laura Jean Libbey wrote about in 'His Own Fault, or The Bride's Awful Revenge,'" suggested their neighbor.

"It's just brown wood three fourths to the ceilin'," complained Mrs. Gillam, "and green striped paper the rest of the way. And I declare. If here ain't more of them old blankets, and homelier than them in the hall, all dusty-lookin' brown an' yellow, an' the queerest lot of folks in 'em like what you dream about when you've et too much."

"THE CAMERA MUST 'A' SLIPPED."

She nudged Mrs. Burns' ample side. "Wouldn't you think they'd have more than one picture in this big room, an' that a little one over the mantle? Do you suppose Mrs. Mackay is near? Lots of people with millings in."

"Keep quiet. Mebbe that's her mother," growled Jacob.

"Then she's a heap sight handsomer than her mother." Mrs. Gillam spoke as one having no fear of contradiction. "A court beauty, did that woman say? Well, she may be a beauty, but she ought to sue the photograph man for giving her a face the size of a trading stamp, an' enough hair to fill a barrel. His camera most 'a' slipped."

"I guess Mrs. Mackay is near, though she don't look it." Mrs. Burns had nearly fallen over the head of a great white bear skin. "I hate them savage lookin' things. It ain't hospitable, and do you notice she ain't got a single motto, 'Welcome,' nor 'God Bless Our Home,' nor nothin'. If

The Raised Dioz in Mrs. Mackay's Boudoir.

The Magnificent $60,000 Bath Tub the Crowd Were Not Allowed to See.

Mrs. Mackay Giving the Signal to Open the Gates and Let in the Crowd at Fifty Cents a Head.

rooms she was politely informed by a footman that the lower floor only was open to inspection.

There was some indignant talk of demanding the entrance money back, unless the bath-tub were included in the contract, but Mr. Gillam blushed and convinced the ladies that their curiosity was improper.

A woman from East New York slipped furtive fingers along the length of a red shaded lamp that stood on a table by the window. "Just plain glass." Her tone conveyed bitter disappointment.

Mrs. Gillam thought the mosaic floor "cold and unfeelin'-like. Give her wood, every time." And Mrs. Burns, had the building of Harbor Hill been hers, would have "had the conservatory at the back of the house over the vegetable garden. Seems as though that's where palms and such green things belong. And it must be awful hard to keep the floor clean. Them big plants clutter up a place as bad as a parrot."

Peeping behind the tapestries they discovered the electric elevators that were not running to-day.

"Mercy!" Mrs. Gillam turned slightly pale. "Makes you think of trap doors and secret things like that, don't it."

"It do," agreed Mrs. Burns.

"Shkibnit ahead, ma'am, an' turn to yer lift afther ye lave the gate," said the "Duke of Rocksburg" at the entrance.

"Thank ye kindly, sir. We've had a fine time," said Mrs. Gillam and Mrs. Burns with an accession of society manner and a great inward trembling in the presence of nobility.

"Mrs. Mackay is a mighty fine woman with lots of sinses," was the final comment of the potato patch king of Water Mill.

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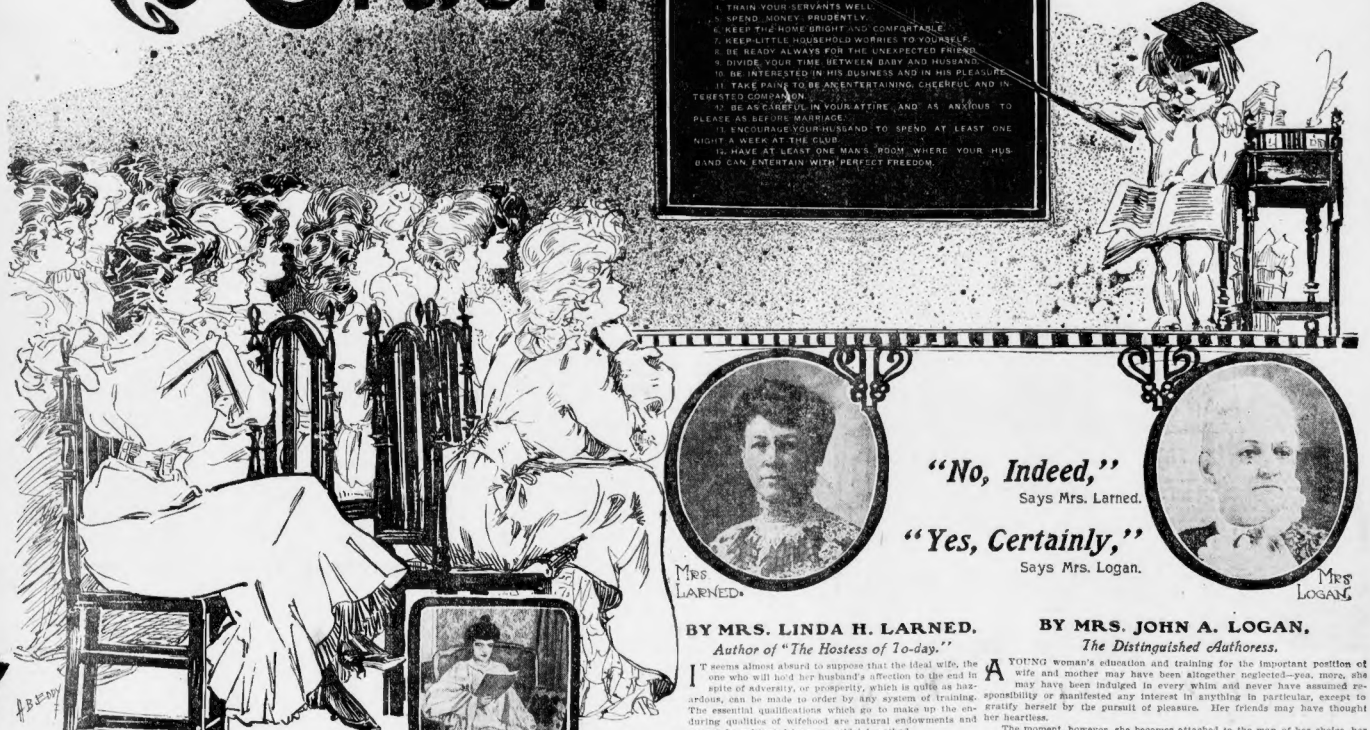
Can an Ideal Bride be Made to Order?


1. BE CHEERFUL.
2. PRACTISE REPOSE.
3. FEED HIM SUBSTANTIALLY.
4. TRAIN YOUR SERVANTS WELL.
5. SPEND MONEY PRUDENTLY.
6. KEEP THE HOME BRIGHT AND COMFORTABLE.
7. KEEP LITTLE HOUSEHOLD WORRIES TO YOURSELF.
8. BE READY ALWAYS FOR THE UNEXPECTED FRIEND.
9. DIVIDE YOUR TIME BETWEEN BABY AND HUSBAND.
10. BE INTERESTED IN HIS BUSINESS AND IN HIS PLEASURE.
11. TAKE PAINS TO BE AN ENTERTAINING, CHEERFUL AND INTERESTED COMPANION.
12. BE AS CAREFUL IN YOUR ATTIRE AND AS ANXIOUS TO PLEASE AS BEFORE MARRIAGE.
13. ENCOURAGE YOUR HUSBAND TO SPEND AT LEAST ONE NIGHT A WEEK AT THE CLUB.
14. HAVE AT LEAST ONE MAN'S ROOM WHERE YOUR HUSBAND CAN ENTERTAIN WITH PERFECT FREEDOM.

MRS. LARNED.

"No, Indeed,"
Says Mrs. Larned.

"Yes, Certainly,"
Says Mrs. Logan.

MRS. LOGAN.

What They Teach Prospective Brides In the New School for Making Ideal Wives, Mothers and Housekeepers.

"Await Your husband's Homecoming Becomingly Gowned and in Cheerful Humor; Don't Let Him Walk in on You While in a Fretful, Peevish or Melancholy Mood."

"Manage Your Troubles With Servants Yourself; Don't Drag in Your Husband to Fight Out for You Your Disputes With the Cook."

BY MRS. LINDA H. LARNED.

Author of "The Hostess of To-day."

IT seems almost absurd to suppose that the ideal wife, the one who will hold her husband's affection to the end in spite of adversity, or prosperity, which is quite as hazardous, can be made to order by any system of training. The essential qualifications which go to make up the enduring qualities of wifehood are natural endowments and cannot be cultivated by any artificial method.

If it is a good idea to train women to be wives, then it is also a good idea to train men to be husbands. Evidently the Brides' University of Philadelphia has not taken the husbands into consideration. These model wives—in order to make the scheme work, must be married to model husbands. But, men are just men, and the women who inspire love in their masculine hearts are not always the most capable or the most efficient. Men usually flee from the perfect woman. There is a special and elusive charm we call affinity which does not enter into any practical scheme of calculation.

Most men and women who really love each other do so in spite of faults and failures, and, occasionally, because of them.

The trained individual who is graduated from such a school and ultimately marries—the scheme wont work unless the promised husband materializes—may be admired and respected and even adored, and yet the bewitching little simpleton around the corner or down at the office is likely to upset these best of plans.

Why educate girls to be wives? Why not educate them to make of themselves reliant, self-respecting, capable women, irrespective of their ending as maids, wives, mothers or widows.

Many of the rules of the above mentioned school are excellent for the training of girls and women especially numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12, but the average woman will discover that no matter how much she may learn in such a school it will not keep her husband from slipping away from her if he be inclined to slip.

The woman who wins out in the end is the one who makes her husband believe at all times that he is the one man in the world for her, and, without his knowing it, succeeds in making him live up to her ideals.

This requires a gift that cannot be imparted by any veneering of training or education.

The gift of tact, cheerfulness and common sense, which is only the ability to distinguish between the essentials and non-essentials in daily life, can only be nourished and cultured—it cannot be cultivated.

LINDA HULL LARNED.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN,

The Distinguished Authoress.

A YOUNG woman's education and training for the important position of wife and mother may have been altogether neglected—yea, more, she may have been indulged in every whim and never have assumed responsibility or manifested any interest in anything in particular, except to gratify herself by the pursuit of pleasure. Her friends may have thought her heartless.

The moment, however, she becomes attached to the man of her choice, her whole nature undergoes a change. She is ambitious to please him. She cannot bear to think that she is ignorant of the duties of wife and mother. If at that critical time in her life she is fortunate enough to have a good mother, or some one who has correct ideas of domestic happiness, and who will give her the benefit of their personal experience, and explain to her how easy it is to learn what she may not know, and how happy she can be and how happy she can make her prospective husband, nine times out of ten she will make an ideal, devoted wife, simply because she has learned by exercience that there is really nothing in the selfish life she has led.

Going on the hypothesis that her heart is enlisted, I am sure that this new Brides' University is entirely practicable, and, I have no doubt, will be extensively patronized, as most young women of the present day who move in the better classes of society are absolutely without training in domestic economy.

The curriculum of the novel Brides' University, if mastered by an ambitious pupil whose heart is in the work, would fit any young woman for the loftiest of all positions—that of a charming "model helpmate." I cannot understand why it is not a splendid move in the right direction. The greatest need of this great Republic is homes, and anything that contributes to the efficiency and capabilities of the presiding geniuses of the homes is certainly much to be desired. If the young women of this country who can afford to attend such a university could be induced to do so, we should see a wonderful change in the domestic affairs of most of the homes of the younger people. Ignorance and idleness are really the causes of most of the unhappiness, bankruptcy and divorces now so common. These two evils breed all the rest in the catalogue, and their melancholy consequences.

Most people are very careful to send their daughters to school to learn all the accomplishments, ostensibly to fit them for the duties of life, but generally neglect the most important of all others—the art of making a happy home and that of retaining the love and confidence of their husbands—and if some wise benefactor has devised a practical plan to supply this deficiency by all means give it hearty support.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

AN up-to-date school in Philadelphia is considering scientifically the art of housekeeping one's husband after having won him.

It is an art, any woman will acknowledge that. But can it be taught?

"Yes," says the Brides' University of Philadelphia, "the proper sort of bride may be manufactured." And its professors are busy proving it.

Its curriculum includes the training of brides upon whom at graduation special degrees are conferred.

The most proficient goes out into the world of men bearing proudly an "M. H.", which, to the initiated, means "Model Helpmate."

To capture this degree she has been thoroughly ground in a course which includes the following fourteen heads:

1. Be cheerful.
2. Practise repose.
3. Feed him substantially.
4. Train your servants well.
5. Spend money prudently.
6. Keep the home bright and comfortable.
7. Keep little household worries to yourself.
8. Be ready always for the unexpected friend.
9. Divide your time between baby and husband.
10. Be interested in his business and in his pleasure.
11. Take pains to be an entertaining, cheerful and interested companion.
12. Be as careful in your attire and as anxious to please as before marriage.
13. Encourage your husband to spend at least one night a week at the club with the boys.
14. Encourage him to bring his friends home and have at least one man's room where he can entertain with perfect freedom.

Any young woman who understands thoroughly and practises scientifically all those subjects will surely keep her husband's respect and love. This is the contention of the Bride's University. No man could resist such a woman, it declares.

Some of the subjects considered in the Philadelphia course are taught more or less in schools, public and private, throughout the United States. Cooking, sewing, house sanitation, the chemistry and dietation of foods, etc., have all been taken up more or less.

But to the Philadelphia University belongs the honor of being the first to announce an absolutely new list of subjects to addition to the old ones. The groundwork of its curriculum is the art of charming.

Boldly the University declares that the study of this art will make the proper wife of brides.

Let us list of what they must learn

is how to be cheerful; how to face difficulties and smile; how to lose every servant in the house, and still philosophize cheerfully.

Everything is reduced at the University to a practical basis. For instance, the "some day to be bride" is faced with the common situation of having her supposititious "husband" telephone that he is going to bring up a couple of friends to dine just when cook has given notice.

This situation at once brings into consideration rules 8, 1, 2, 3 and part of rule 14.

"What would you do, my dear young lady?" the student is asked.

She has already had considerable training in the art of being cheerful, so at once she smiles. Then with Rule 2 in her mind, instead of flying off in a state of excitement, she sits down calmly to think it over. She decides that it is difficult, but not impossible. She answers her husband audably and cheerfully.

"Bring your friends up, dear, of course. I'll be delighted."

Now, then, that much done, she knows that she has completely mastered Rule 3. As she always feels her husband substantially there is plenty to eat in the house, and as she has also practised Rule 5 conscientiously she has a bendie of money in her reserve pocketbook.

"Cook has gone?" It's enough to daunt most women of your acquaintance, but not so with this trained "bride-to-be."

With a smile upon her face she realizes that having been prudent always in the expenditure of money she can now afford when the emergency requires it to be a trifle extravagant.

The result is that when "husband" arrives a few hours later, accompanied by his friends, he finds everything as it should be. Rule 6 is in full play. The home is bright and cheerful. This is no betray that she may have on her mind effort because the trained bride always such a thing as a household worry. She has it so. During the course of the evening she discloses nothing. She practises so that both his friends are completely Rule 7 with such efficiency that not even fascinated.

a wrinkle appears between her brows to Thus practically the students are trained.

They are taught that they must read between the lines of each edict. Carrying out an edict literally, they are told, would merely be clumsy. For instance that they should be cheerful does not mean that they should smile and smile perpetually. It means merely that they should maintain an appearance of cheerfulness in the midst of trials, the sort of household trials that come to most women.

With the question of food the edict that husband must be fed substantially does not mean in the least that he should be stuffed with rich made dishes such as a French chef would serve. It means, when one has learned to read between the lines, that the husband's taste must be studied in the matter of food as in everything else. It means that having found out how he likes his chops or his steak or his beef, the woman who wishes to keep him so that he will always want to dine at home and nowhere else, sees that they are always served just that way, either underdone or overdone or medium, as the case may be.

So in Edict 11, it does not mean she must chatter. It means that she cannot be an entertaining companion unless she has studied her husband's taste enough to know how to talk with him, the sort of thing he likes to hear, the sort of book he likes to discuss.

Now in the matter of cooking, marketing forms a large part of the course. How to select the proper cuts of meat and the right sort of fowl, vegetables, fruits, etc., is all included.

And above all the "Bride to Be," who graduates from this unusual Philadelphia university, is taught just what enough for two or three or four persons means. She could never fall into the mistake of buying a twenty pound roast for two people, a dilemma the comic papers have in days gone by loved to picture her in.

Of course she learns to cook herself so that she may understand how others should cook for her.

To make the house comfortable and bright (Edict No. 7) includes a little of everything. Heating, airing, room arranging, lights and decoration. The bride to be is taught to present herself well. She is taught how she may arrange the furniture and lights in her house so that she may look her best. She is schooled in the arrangement of dress, draperies and pillows.

Being careful in her attire includes taste in dress, the selection of the most becoming colors, fashions, jewels, flowers, etc.

"Await your husband's homecoming becomingly gowned and in cheerful humor; don't let him walk in on you while you are in a fretful, peevish or melancholy mood," the young women are told.

And again, "Manage your troubles with servants yourself; don't drag in your husband to fight out for you your disputes with the cook."

But it is upon the qualities of heart and mind that the Philadelphia University depends most.

And, by the way, in connection with this interesting topic perhaps some perplexed husband whose eye has travelled down these columns may be glad to read these recently formulated rules for managing a wife:

If your wife frowns at you smile at her
If she smiles at you laugh with her.
If she is angry soothe her.
If she is gracious thank her.
If she is wise praise her.
If she is economical commend her.
If she is extravagant explain to her.
If she sacrifices her pleasures for you be generous with her.
If she is beautiful appreciate her.
If she cooks well compliment her.
If she is lonely stay at home with her.
If she is tired tend her.
If she grieves be tender with her.
If she doubts you be frank with her.
If she is hysterical ignore her.
If she is flighty be firm with her.
If she deceives you be harsh with her.
If she is saucy kiss her.
If she is good adore her

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Astonishing Confession of a Wicked Woman Detective, Who Lures Innocent Women Into Divorce Traps.

"Then I All At Once Realized That I Had Been Entrapped in a Disreputable House. I Was Furious and Told Them They Were Cowards, and That I Should at Once Leave the Place Which I Did."

Mrs. Lillian Garland, Employed by Smart to Spy on Mrs. Coulter.

Detective David C. Smart.

William Marrick Coulter, Who Sued for Divorce on Detective Smart's Evidence.

Mrs. Rose Frazier Coulter, the Victim of Manufactured Divorce Evidence.

Coulter as King's Fool in Amateur Theatricals.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.

INNOCENT wives disgraced and divorced on evidence manufactured by a private detective agency; other wives of high social standing sued for divorce by husbands employing the same agency; a woman detective employed by the same shop for the manufacture of false evidence confessing that she attempted to lure victims of her own sex into compromising surroundings and testifying under oath that her reports were false—these are features of a divorce scandal now being probed into by the Maryland courts with prospects of more monstrous disclosures yet to come.

Smart, chief of the Maryland Detective Agency, is Mrs. Lillian Garland, who was formerly a trained nurse. She is a witness in the case of Williams Marrick Coulter, who is suing his wife, Rose Frazier Coulter, for an absolute divorce, charging her with unfaithfulness.

Swears Evidence was "Fixed."

A revelation came when Mrs. Lillian Garland took the witness chair and swore that her report to David C. Smart, whose detective agency had charge of Coulter's case, had been "fixed," with the aid of Smart.

The Coulters belong to a well-known family living in the swell residential section, No. 1331 Bolton street. Mr. Coulter and his mother now occupy the home. Coulter is a big, brawny, muscular, handsome man, little more than thirty years old, and belongs to several clubs. He was at one time a member of the celebrated Paint and Powder Club, of which A. Baldwin Sloane, the well-known composer, was the organizer.

About five years ago the Coulters were the married. Mrs. Coulter is a very handsome woman even to-day, despite her present troubles. She comes from a prominent Eastern Shore family, of Kent County, and at one time was the belle of Chestertown. She is a decided brunette, with dashing brown eyes, a wealth of dark hair, a dimpling cheek and a Cupid's mouth. Her smile is most entrancing, and being of a lively, jolly disposition, she made many friends. According to her story, however, her husband disliked nearly all of her friends.

Told to "Stretch the Truth."

When the divorce suit came to trial the evidence against the wife was furnished by the Maryland Detective Agency; but her husband's lawyers neglected to call Mrs. Garland as a witness. Mrs. Coulter's lawyers for the defence called her, however, and a sensation immediately ensued.

Mrs. Garland is a Scotchwoman and a graduate of an Edinburgh college of trained nurses. She declared she had worked for the Maryland Detective Agency for nearly a year. She said she was employed on a murder case in West Virginia, afterward watched the girls in a department store and then was sent on the Coulter case.

"Were you told to lie about the things Mrs. Coulter did?" questioned Mrs. Coulter's lawyer.

"No," she replied, "I was not told to lie. I was told to stretch things out and make them as bad as possible."

Coulter's attorneys said Detective Smart played this role, and made false reports at the command of her employer, David C. Smart, chief of the Maryland Detective Agency, in Mrs. Lillian Garland, who was formerly a trained nurse. She is a witness in the case of Williams Marrick Coulter, who is suing his wife, Rose Frazier Coulter, for an absolute divorce, charging her with unfaithfulness.

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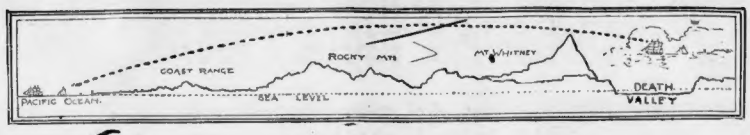
How the Tantalizing Mirage Is Thrown Across from the Pacific Slope.



To End The Horrors of Death Valley

Through that jagged rent in the earth's surface, whose burning sands drink up rivers, and are strewn with the bones of men who have gone mad with fear while seeking its mineral treasures, a railroad is planned, to make life possible where now all is the "Abomination of Desolation."

DEATH VALLEY, Nature's last word of horror and desolation, where no living thing grows or can dwell, whose burning sands drink up the rivers that pour into it and bleach the bones of men who were curious to learn its secret—Death Valley and its treasures of valuable minerals are to be wrested from their infernal guardianship and made useful.

This is promised by an expedition under the auspices of Senator William A. Clark and the Salt Lake Railroad Company, which will devote the coming Winter to an examination of the mineral resources of that region and to surveys of a future railroad route. The expedition, organized by Gilbert E. Bailey, of Berkeley, Cal., consists of a dozen mineralogists, botanists, biologists, geologists and surveyors.

The extension of the Salt Lake Railroad through the country adjacent to Death Valley has given additional hints of the mineral possibilities of this part of the great Mojave Desert, traditional among the aborigines as the lades where bad Indians go when they die.

Out of the margins of Death Valley for years past long trains of mules have drawn wagons loaded with borax. This wagon always trailed behind it a water tank on wheels; otherwise neither driver nor mules would have lived to make a second trip. Since the railroad has been extended, furnishing a safer base for operations, explorers have located the largest deposits of nitre in North America, acres of naturally formed borax, besides numerous outcroppings of silver and copper ores.

Below the Ocean's Level.

The bottom of that jagged rent in the earth's surface is 210 feet lower than the level of the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles away. There is one seven-mile stretch that is the cruelest and most horrible spot on the face of the earth. In the Summer no man could live there for half an hour. Therefore, its temperature has never been taken. Upon the margins of this forbidden spot a temperature of 137 degrees has been recorded.

Here men have died though abundantly supplied with water, because of the furnace-like aridity of the air. Others, while in no immediate physical danger, have gone mad over the unearthly ghastliness of their surroundings and died maniacs while digging in the hot sand with their fingers for water.

The menace of madness, indeed, is one of the chief dangers to be encountered in crossing Death Valley. There are horrors in the air as well as on the land. While burning with heat, the sun and the scorching breeze sucking every drop of moisture from the skin, the explorer suddenly sees half a mile ahead cool mountain streams pouring down upon alfalfa fields, where cattle are browsing. The suddenness of this delicious prospect is in itself almost enough to turn his brain. Eagerly he hastens forward. Another hundred yards—and then, as suddenly as it came, the mirage vanishes.

Goes Raving Mad and Dies.

The ophthalmic explorer had not reckoned on mirages, probably knows nothing about them. He is in despair. Again the happy vision mocks him, and again disappears. His mind cannot stand the strain, and instead of pushing on toward the valley's outlet he goes raving mad, wandering about in circles, and finally dying near the hole in the sand where he has worn his fingers to the bone digging uselessly for water.

Probably nowhere on the earth are mirages so frequent as in Death Valley. Sometimes for a whole day one of these pictures of streams and luxuriant foliage will hang over the valley. The Indians regard them with horror, calling them "Big Spirit pictures," devices of the evil spirit to lure men to unspeakable torture and death. These Indians cannot be induced to venture into the worst parts of Death Valley at all.

Death Valley is the most forbidding portion of the Great Mojave and Colorado deserts. It lies close beside the California-Nevada State line, and is about 250 miles from the nearest railroad. It is about fifty miles wide, by one hundred miles long, while several times its area is equally barren. The Panamint range of mountains on the west shut out from this cleft the last vestige of moist winds that blow from the Pacific Ocean. Even before they reach the mountains these winds have been sapped of their moisture by the Mojave Plains.

In the month of August it has been proved that the atmosphere of Death Valley contains less than 1 per cent of moisture. But in place of the moisture that is necessary to life the air contains elements caustic and death-dealing. The whole valley is surrounded by volcanic ranges with wind-eroded sides, showing black, red, green, yellow and brown—the result of caustic mineralization which for countless centuries has furnished the elements of sterility to every storm, torrent and cloudburst that has washed down their sides.

Burning Air Is Poisonous.

The atmosphere of the valley is kept impregnated with these noxious products, while its floor has become paved with deposits of borax. From mountain range to mountain range the rays of the sun are reflected through the long days, with no moisture to absorb them. They are focussed upon the white surface of the desert as though from a burning glass. The nights are not long enough for air and land to cool perceptibly before the sun again resumes its sway.

The awful seven-mile stretch above mentioned lies between two glistening elevations, called Funeral Peak and Telescope Peak. This spot is a work of Nature in her severest mood which the hand of man will never conquer, any more than it will conquer the active craters of Mont Pelee and Vesuvius.

When the explorer of Death Valley approaches it from the slope of the Panamint Mountains he looks down upon a region as desolate, wo-begone and forbidding as would be an equal area of the moon as that satellite appears when photographed through telescopes. It is a long, gray desert, in which are narrow bands of white made by deposits of borax. At the south end of the desert can be seen a thin line like a blade of steel. This is the faint outline of the Amargosa River where it is swallowed up in the sands of Death Valley.

Ghastly Relics of Bygone Victims.

It is only during the late Autumn and Winter months that men can cross Death Valley at all. A member of an exploring party which crossed a few years ago in November wrote of his experience.

"When about seven miles out on the desert we came across the bones of three oxen cracked, worn and weather-beaten, and a little further three spokes and the tire of a wagon wheel. Near by was the sole of an old boot, with the wooden pegs so shrunken that they fell out when the role was touched. We found other bones, some evidently human. All these were relics of the party who in the year 1849 started to cross the desert without a guide.

"Their descent from the Funeral range into Death Valley was difficult, compelling them to abandon much of their property, and when upon the unknown desert they were without water, night was upon them and the days that followed saw the destruction of most of their number. Many became crazed with thirst and wandered in various directions. Becoming delirious, they stripped themselves of all clothing, and like wild beasts began to burrow in the hard desert sands with their bare hands. Two men named Towne and Waite, along with Mrs. Towne and nine other persons, escaped by reaching the Panamint Mountains and finding a spring. The remaining eighteen persons, men, women and children, left their bones in the desert.

"One of the saved, the Rev. J. W. Grier, weighed 388 pounds when he left Salt Lake City, and when he reached Los Angeles eighteen weeks later his weight was down to 92 pounds.

Hottest Spot on Earth.

"Although we were crossing in the month of November the atmosphere was sultry, and by noon the heat was oppressive. We were now midway in the desert, and our saddle and pack animals showing signs of thirst, we gave each of them a gallon of water, which we had taken with us in kegs on the pack animals. We had taken for each man two one-gallon canteens and three gallons for each horse. Strange as it may seem, we had consumed the entire measure allowed for each man before we reached the bottom of the valley at Furnace Creek, and our horses were mad with thirst when we reached the camp ground that evening."

The surface of the desert in Death Valley is constantly changing. It is not only the hottest spot on the earth's surface, but also one of the windiest. The light, dry sand is constantly being whirled into new heaps, and if a severe wind rises while an unwary explorer is crossing he is almost certainly lost.

The hot air arising from the bottom of the valley encounters cold currents from the Rockies and Sierras and turns this pit of desolation into a maelstrom of all the winds. The simoons and sandstorms of the Arabian desert are said to be child's play to these. Nothing animate can brave them. The traveller who keeps close within a tent, with his head wrapped in a blanket, may survive, but he will suffer from heat as if in an oven. Old plainsmen who have experienced about all that the anatomy of man can bear and hold together in life declare that a sandstorm in Death Valley is the supreme ordeal. They have come out of it temporarily crazed and with chronic inflammation of the eyes.

A Silence That Maddens.

Here and there are starved greasewood plants, half buried in the sand—and this is all in the way of vegetation the awful valley furnishes. These wo-begotten plants serve only to accentuate the general appearance of death and desolation.

Over the whole region hangs an awful and most impressive silence. This silence to those who are at all superstitious is frightful. And there are unaccountable phenomena of various sorts to increase the terror of the superstitious.

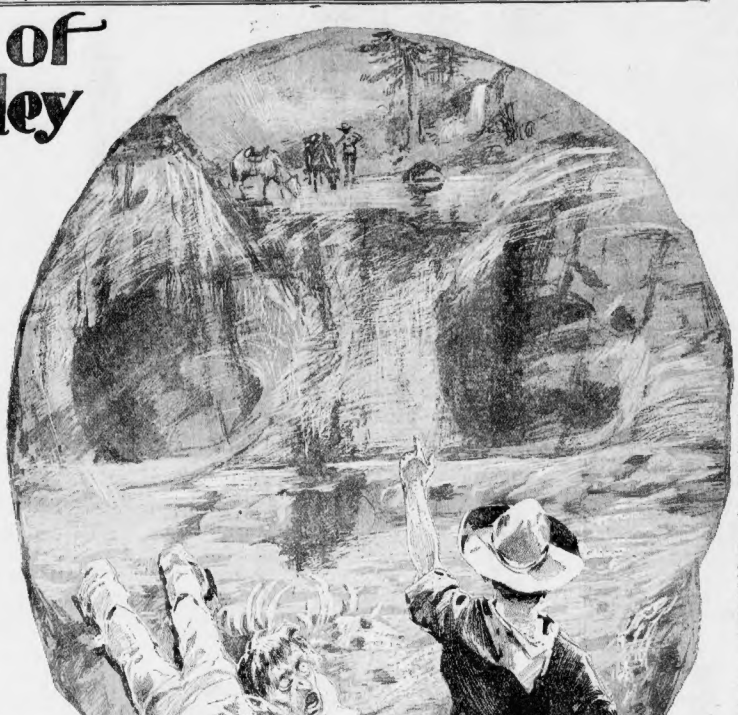
There is a weird spot called "the rising earth." By the action of the sun a crust composed of minerals and clay has been formed on the surface, and by some curious pressure of nature has been lifted from the earth in irregular curves like pie crust in an oven. The cavity between this crust and the solid earth is often as much as ten feet deep. The man or animal that breaks through "the rising earth" is gone forever.

Other spots of considerable extent are thickly spiked with points of salt and borax, sharp as needles, which rise to the height of eighteen inches. Often these are thinly covered by drifting sand, which gives way, allowing the points to pierce and maim whoever passes that way.

Once a Volcanic Lake.

The geologists say that Death Valley was once a lake of water highly impregnated with various solutions of sodium. It is also of volcanic origin, as is proved by the fact that the springs which supplied this lake must have been subject to great heat to produce sodium biborate or borax.

Enough is known to place it beyond doubt that all this infernal region is rich in useful minerals. Even gold has been found there. But even when the new projected railroad is built across Death Valley, who will want to live there? What wages can attract men to spend their days and nights in a region which, if people by palpable demons, would compare unfavorably with the Inferno of Dante?

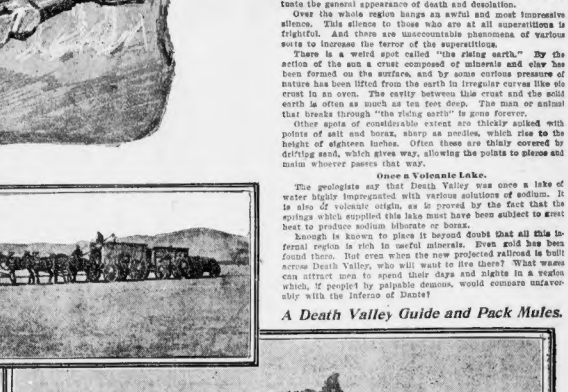


"While burning with heat, the sun and the scorching breeze sucking every drop of moisture from the skin, the explorer suddenly sees, half a mile ahead, cool mountain streams pouring down upon alfalfa fields, where cattle are browsing. Eagerly he hastens forward. Another hundred yards—and then, as suddenly as it came, the mirage vanishes * * * He is in despair. His mind cannot stand the strain, and instead of pushing on toward the valley's outlet he goes raving mad, wandering about in circles, and finally dying near the hole in the sand, where he has worn his fingers to the bone digging uselessly for water."

A Death Valley Guide and Pack Mules.

The Bleaching Bones of Victims in Death Valley.

Twenty-Mule Team Hauling Borax Out of Death Valley.



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YOUNG MR. BRADLEY-MARTIN'S $40,000 WEDDING SUIT

The Burden Boys and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley in the Costumes They Wore at the Great Fancy Dress Ball.

Bradley Martin, Jr., in the Costume He Wore at the Famous Ball.

Miss Helen Phipps, Daughter of Henry Phipps, the Millionaire Partner of Andrew Carnegie.

With a $25,000 Wedding Coat for the Groom, a $30,000 Skirt for the Bride and No End of Special Extravagances, the Bradley Martin-Helen Phipps Wedding Will Dazzle All Scotland.

$3,000.

$25,000

$400

$90.

$10000

$250

$300

$100.

$65

$70

$50

IT HAS remained for young Mr. Bradley Martin, of New York, and Miss Helen Phipps of Pittsburg to astonish the natives of Scotland with such a gorgeous old-fashioned Scotch wedding as was never seen before. The wedding coat, or "doublet," which the bridegroom will wear will cost $25,000, and the skirt of the bride will cost something more than $30,000. What the complete wedding costume of the two will actually foot up to nobody can tell with exactness.

"What's the use of millions unless you can use them to create a sensation?" these young people ask quite frankly. And so, being millionaires, each of them many times over, they have decided that on November 2, which they have set aside to be the greatest day of their lives, to masquerade in Scotch costumes, on Scotch moors in a Scotch castle to the tune of jubilant bag pipes and the tooting of piercing horns.

The splendor of their preparations has set all Scotland, from the very uppermost heights of the back north, on tiptoe of expectancy.

Some of the chiefs are indignant, but that doesn't prevent them from being curious. There are even those who seem to think their rights have been invaded.

But at this young Martin and Helen Phipps shrug their shoulders and grin back, back—well somewhere in the family archives, it is said, they have found that each had an ancestor who came from Scotland. And even if none such had been found Mr. Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, still has, in exchange for a big aired rental to Lord Lovat, the privilege of living in the fine old castle of Beauport, in Beauly, in perpetuity.

Why shouldn't his daughter and her fiance have a Scotch wedding there, with High and dings, and Highland fones, and Highland kilts, and Highland plaids? Suppose they are full-blooded Americans, both of them. What's to prevent?

Nothing, as you will see. The date is set and the preparations are nearing completion.

A REAL SCOTCH WEDDING.

In Scotland they call it a "boot mon wedding."

The engagement of Mr. Phipps's second daughter, Helen, and Bradley Martin, Jr., has been known for some time. It excited no unusual comment. It was looked upon as the ordinary union of millions and millions. Every one supposed that the son and daughter of these American multimillionaires would be married in London gorgeously, sumptuously, conventionally.

When it all beheld the bridegroom-elect looked about at the hoary banks and braes and said: "Why shouldn't we have it here in this lovely old Scotch coast? Why go to London? Every one goes to London."

This was the beginning of it. Then the groom, who, of course, would exhaust her nothing, echoed: "Why shouldn't we? And if we are going to do it at all," he added, "let's do it thoroughly. I have it!" he cried. Scotch!

"You mean—er—kilts at a—"

The young man bowed. I was at his big boots and gentle knees. "Yes, all!"

The young woman looked him over from her tiny ones and cooed: "Yes—yes—all!"

The next thing to be done was to dig up the proper sort of an address for you know in order to win the confidence of a very ordinary Scotchman one must be a Scotchman. In the days of the Revolution in America the British Martins had quite forgotten to claim descent from the celebrated Menzies clan, so all the Clan Na Meinnaich, which dates from about the time of Chief Malcolm Canmore, in the year 1050.

They say Miss Phipps clapped her hands with joy upon the discovery of such a splendid ancestor.

"Oh, and the Menzies have such a beautiful red and white tartan!" she cried. "Oh, what a wedding we shall have! And what a—now, I mean—robe!"

Then and there the plan began to grow. Young Martin has before now, in various articles on point of economy, applauded the expenditure of money, on the ground that it gives employment to all classes. On that ground he justified the extravagant fancy ball which his mother made the talk of New York some years ago. On the same ground, doubtless, he defends the gorgeous preparations for his wedding.

To begin with the groom himself: His own costume has never before been equalled in Highland history by even a chieftain of barbaric days. To manufacture it the King's Highland tailors in Edinburgh have summoned the most expert workmen in the United Kingdom. Each one has been engaged for his specialty—one for the doublet, one for the waistcoat, one for the sporran, one for the kilt—and under these work sewers of the highest grade.

The cost of the bridegroom's costume has been estimated at $40,000.

His plaid, the celebrated Menzies plaid of light red, crossed, with white and gray, is to be specially woven for him.

He does not intend to be behind in the matter of jewels. His knife is to be inlaid with gold, his spurs to be inscribed and adorned with the head of an animal from which will appear two sets made of great diamonds.

And to plaid next to such a groom the bride will be no less magnificent. Her train is said to be three yards long, fastening her bodice with diamond buttons. Her red hair is to be interwoven with the colors of the Menzies plaid and adorned with her magnificent and historic gift, being the cost of her grass up, so until it reposes in a fortune.

BEHOLD THE BRIDEGROOM.

The young Adonis who is to wed this day to capture the greatest of High land chieftains is said to appear once. He expresses a preference for less than an ounce of the dinner and hose and says he will make a fine figure of a man.

Two hundred and fifty dollars it is said, will cover the cost of his kilt which will be of extremely rich goods set off or dinary length, the length fitting any stalwart Scottish chief. Between the top of his hose and the edge of his kilt he will show about six inches of naked skin.

The kilt is cheap compared with the doublet, which is the Highland way of designating a coat. The cost of this coat is to be $25,000. It is made of a brownish, reddish tweed of a peculiar color, belonging to the Menzies clan, only to be got out of a national dye called crotal. Thirty gorgeous diamond buttons set in gold make it the most expensive coat to all the Scottish Highlands.

Ten men are to take six days to make the waistcoat, which is to be of yellowish satin, diamond stitched by hand and festooned with diamond buttons that bring its cost somewhere up to the neighborhood of $10,000.

The cost of the gold mounted beaver skin sporran will be right on to $300, exclusive of the great ruby eyes in the head of the beaver. His shoes are to be fastened with diamond buckles; his dirk is to be mounted in gold and cairngorm; the plaid that all chieftains wear fastened to their left shoulder will be fastened with a sprig of Menzies heather formed of precious stones, a trifle costing some $5,000.

He is one of the Menzies who will be allowed to wear the red and white plaid, and in his waistcoat, coat, kilt, hose and doublet combine the colors of the Menzies plaid with the white and green of their house. In addition to all this he will wear on his breast the great star of the Order of the Thistle, which is to be set with diamonds.

HAIL TO THE BRIDE.

With all the strength of their lungs the followers of the Menzies clan, as in red and white kilts will pipe up when Helen Phipps, the second daughter of Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg walks through a mass of thistle and heather (it was the amount he was of two and High and Low) to stand beside her chief.

I be her sister Amy, Helen is tall and slight, with fluffy, thick, chestnut hair and dark, glowing eyes. They predict that she will be beautiful in her flowing cloth of gold veil, which in its unique gorgeousness makes her a fitting match for her resplendent groom.

There will be nothing about her to recall the conventional bride. Her skirt of red Honiton, into which all Summer long lace workers have been weaving the red of the Menzies clan, will just meet the tops of her yellow satin bottines. And crossing the line of white and red, reaching intervals lines of white and red, will be worn the bride's veil, which, being estimated at $3,000 of itself, can only be had at Scotch Court functions.

It will be a wedding-cloth of gold veil, of the same red and gray hue as the skirt. Its [illegible] bridal robe [illegible] with a garland of diamonds, to match a [illegible] ribbon.

Some of the traditional orange blossoms [illegible] will wear a guest [illegible] of the [illegible] Scotch [illegible] will wear [illegible] path to and [illegible].

The castle of Lovat's castle [illegible] gray. All [illegible] of the Menzies [illegible] will appear in the [illegible] [illegible] will be provided.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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There IS Life on the Moon

Newest Lunar Observations on Echo Mt., Cal.

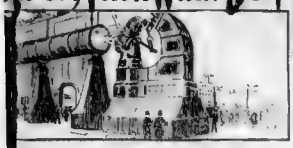
By Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard University.

IN my previous articles upon the crater of Erastosthenes I have dealt chiefly with the location of the canals and variable spots of this moon crater and only in a general way with their variations. Turning to the photograph of this crater, as it appeared [illegible] the large white area situated upon the internal [illegible] of the [illegible]. It [illegible] in position with the northern [illegible] shadow [illegible] apparently cracks, transverse this [illegible] from end to end. [illegible] that the light area not only fills [illegible] but also extends out on to the crater [illegible] with [illegible] ca[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible] photograph [illegible] a mere speck of light and has entirely disappeared.

This white spot is believed to be chiefly a deposit [illegible] melting process two canals, one either side of the ice, lead north to the dark spot, but as the ice disappears the western one, which is the stronger of the [illegible] ally joins [illegible]

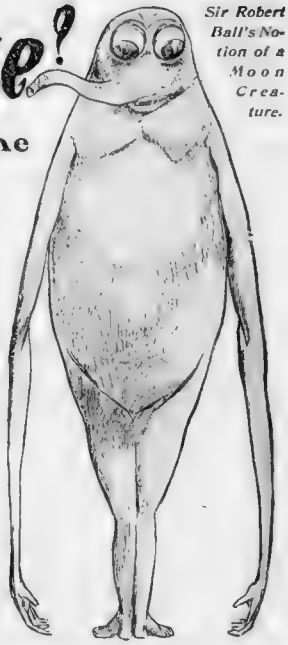
While [illegible] the western canal that portion of the dark region immediately [illegible] the central peaks on its southeast [illegible] and disappears. The region five [illegible] from it, are shade or [illegible] which disappears as the sun reaches a point near the peaks. A [illegible] but while the latter [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...gres; Then What Do The Moon People Look Like?



Warmth, Atmosphere, Vegetation and Life on the Moon Supposed to Be Dead and Cold.

Sir Robert Ball's Notion of a Moon Creature.



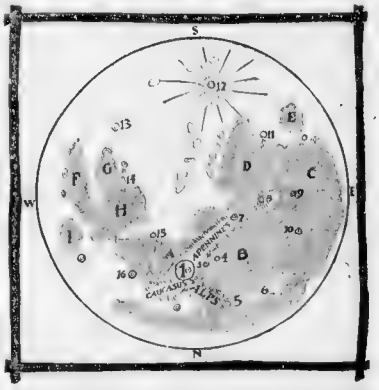
...ich Revealed the First Moon Volcano.

Human."--By Prof. Max Haushofer, of the University of Berlin.

"Slender, Pinched Bodies, Bulging Eyes and No Noses."--By H. G. Wells

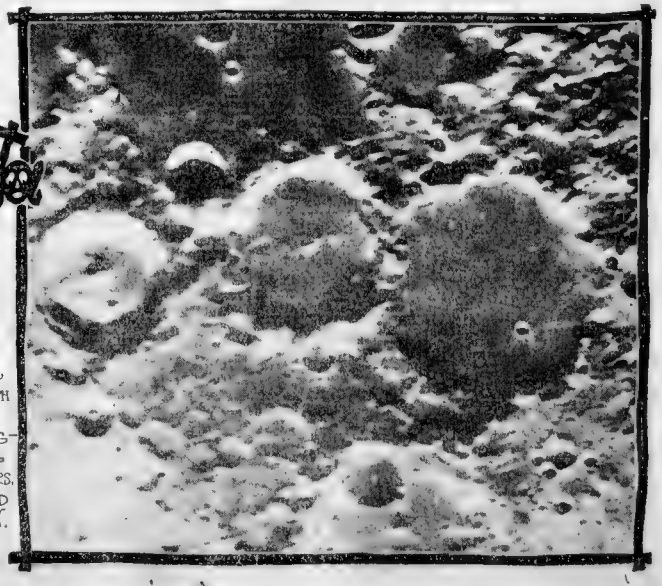
...et to Rotate in a Very Confusing Manner."

"Carried On a Litter Borne by the Moon People."
(From the "First Men in the Moon," published by the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis)



Professor Serviss's Chart of the Moon, Showing the Dry Oceans and Extinct Volcanoes.
No. 1 is the well-known crater of Theaetetus, now in active eruption; A, Mare Serenitatis; B, Mare Imbrium; C, Oceanus Procellarum; D, Mare Nubium; E, Mare Humorum; F, Mare Fecunditatis; G, Mare Nectaris; H, Mare Tranquillitatis; I, Mare Crisium; 1, Theaetetus, 2, Cassini; 3, Aristillus, 4, Archimedes; 5, Plato; 6, Bay of Rainbows; 7, Eratosthenes; 8, Copernicus; 9, Kepler; 10, Aristarchus; 11, Bullialdus; 12, Tycho; 13, Piccolomini; 14, Theophilus; 15, Menelaus; 16, Posidonius.

LUNAR PHOTOGRAPH BY PROF PICKERING-SHOWING MOON-CRATERS, CANALS AND VEGETATION.



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Enormous Double Pockets for Automobile Coat, and Embroidered Pockets Among the Smartest Novelties Introduced in This Season's Coats --- The Dainty New Petticoat Pocket; the New Louis XVI. Coat and Its Pockets --- Coats for Country Wear, for Morning Promenades and Touring Are All Being Made with Pockets Now.

Pockets

By Mrs. Osborn

CREATOR OF FASHIONS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMEN OF AMERICA

A

We are becoming somewhat English in America in the matter of dress for the outdoor life of the city. It is considered smart to wear coats with skirts and plenty of them in the country, but it is considered anything but smart to wear anything with an outside pocket in the city during the afternoon, although walking suits for morning wear are worn with pockets, from nine to four being the correct number for those.

In spite of the fact that the big automobile coat with the cape collar is worn with pockets for country and morning wear are the [illegible] which have been brought out for wear this season in all the different grades of cost and material, and with garlands and flowers as in a past [illegible] and [illegible] with ruffles of lace. The [illegible] of three-quarter length and [illegible] are [illegible] the figure, and right in skirts are now [illegible]. In the larger [illegible] box plait in the hips, giving it fashionable and decorated with the same design that outlines the deep cuffs and large collars and revers of lace.

When skirts were [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] for the skirts of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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A FOUR-YEAR-OLD ANIMAL TRAINER

Fearless Little Miss Ivy Makes the Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and Even the Big Snakes Obey the Touch of Her Toy Whip.

MOST visitors to Bostock's animal circus have missed an engaging feature of daily life in the menagerie, which endeavors to mingle pleasure and not for public view. They do not know that little Ivy Bostock has earned the distinction of being the youngest animal trainer in the world. At her tender years of command Alice the elephant promptly stands upon her hind legs or performs other remarkable antics at Miss Ivy's behest.

Ivy is indeed so small that there must have difficulty in seeing her unless the baby stands at a respectful distance.

It is most amusing to watch little Ivy and the elephant performing together. When she wishes the lumbering animal to sit upon its haunches she cries "Sit up!" The animal at once is all attention and at the right moment strikes the correct pose. It remains in that position until the youthful trainer slashes her whip, which is the signal for the elephant to stand upon its four legs again. If the animal does the trick well—and Ivy, if the truth must be told, is very faithless in these matters. It is rewarded with a piece of candy, or other toothsome tidbit.

Ivy is only four years old and is the youngest child of Frank C. Bostock, the famous American animal king and tamer. "Her one delight," said Mr. Bostock, "is to be with the animals. All my children, in fact, are fond of animals, having been born and bred to it up with them; but Ivy certainly shows a remarkable understanding of their dispositions, and consequently has considerable power over them."

Simply by her fearlessness and love of all things living she has gained the affection and confidence of her strange and fearsome pets to a wonderful degree. Lions, leopards, wolves, bears, even the ugly

SHE STANDS A LION CUB IN A CORNER.

SHE GIVES A DINNER PARTY FOR LIONS, LEOPARDS AND TIGERS.

SHE LOVES TO PLAY WITH A PYTHON.

FONDLING HER BABY LEOPARD.

orang-outang and the big python, are all the chosen playmates of this baby girl.

When asked if he intended to make his little daughter a professional animal trainer, Mr. Bostock answered emphatically no. "While Ivy could never help it," he continued, "it is a very well to have them know and like you. It does them good. The mere sight of me usually helped. I think by association with animals in the wild, when we had I think I could turn and live with animals; they are so placid and self-contained. I stand and look at them for hours."

It is fortunate for many of the Bostock pets indeed that Ivy has proved helpful in the cages—not trampling any of the animals, wild or tame—down to the will of this small sovereign, who, however, does not seem to be the least troubled by all this adulation. Ivy is such a sweet, happy little girl, that is all.

"She can't be petting the animals," said her father, "that is her. She never has known fear, though, of course, I'm trying to keep her from it and the like.

"Way soon after she learned to crawl and had her and the baby lions or leopards which the older children would sometimes bring in our rooms, all playing, or asleep in a bunch together."

Just then the little maid, a dancing vision of white ruffles, yellow spun silk hair, and shining blue eyes, ran up to her father. Under her arm was tucked a ball of black and tawny fur, out of which showed two round eyes and a blunt little nose. It was a young leopard of an age not worth counting when Ivy was cuddling and fondling as many children do their dolls.

Lowering the baby leopard, she made one request to her father:

Upon [illegible] being granted a small cage was [illegible] by which were two cub lions [illegible] and Ivy we [illegible] for a little being about the size of Newfoundland dogs.

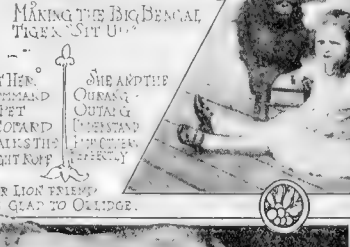
Very [illegible] and the small [illegible] the whip was [illegible] the baby stepped calmly into the cage with the lions.

A [illegible] of the interesting cage is shown in [illegible] accompanying photograph. [illegible] cub, which is [illegible] months old, and [illegible] tawny little beast, and even [illegible] a monkey of [illegible] As you would [illegible] command from its little [illegible] lions. Her particular [illegible] friend, a tawny old patriarch, amiably does the "bottle walk" for her without a single growl.

She loves to fondle a baby leopard the size of a full grown tabby cat, and is never happier than when in a small cage training a lion cub as big as a panther. She loves to play with a 12-foot python, and spends half an hour at a time quite sociably with an ugly orang-outang.

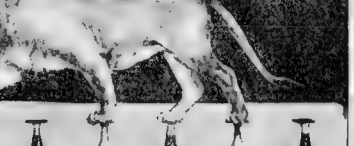
Matilda, a sad looking orang-outang, sat in the little green chair, gazing pensively

AT HER GENTLE COMMAND ALICE THE BIG ELEPHANT SIT UPON HIS HAUNCHES.

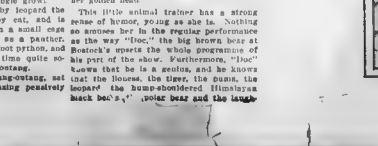


MAKING THE BIG BENGAL TIGER "SIT UP."

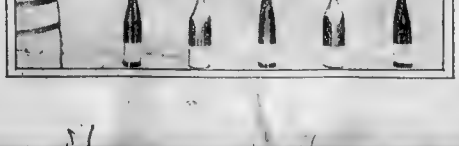
AT HER COMMAND A PET LEOPARD WALKS THE TIGHT ROPE.



SHE AND THE ORANG-OUTANG UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER PERFECTLY.



HER LION FRIEND IS GLAD TO OBLIGE.



furnishing a soft and patient pillow for her golden head.

This little animal trainer has a strong sense of humor, young as she is. Nothing so amuses her in the regular performance as the way "Doc," the big brown bear at Bostock's upsets the whole programme of his part of the show. Furthermore, "Doc" knows that he is a genius, and he knows that the lioness, the tiger, the puma, the leopard, the hump-shouldered Himalayan black bear, "polar bear and the laughing hyena haven't the slightest notion of wrestling the point.

As for Herman Weedon, the trainer of this extraordinary animal family, he makes it plain that when "Doc" [illegible] them to re-arrange the programme he [illegible] himself little better than the lions [illegible] study.

"Doc" performs all his own individual [illegible] with enthusiasm unparalleled, and with [illegible] by play with [illegible] to say.

"Oh, this is too dead easy. What does [illegible] out of the Himalayan bears. He enters [illegible] proudly till they get into proper position on their stools. Then he makes a [illegible] of the audience to see whether the [illegible] have obeyed the trainer's orders. He has been known to [illegible] the [illegible] the audience [illegible] they had just as a reminder that he'd [illegible] he'd afford to [illegible]. If the [illegible] or the floor is a bit slow in [illegible] $5 per $5 he gives him a [illegible] in the shape of a playful swipe across [illegible].

[illegible] Herman keeps the [illegible] as a matter of course. He and the Persian [illegible] for [illegible] minutes, [illegible] never attacks before obeying orders, but they rarely lift a paw to [illegible].

While the other animals are amazingly or stupidly [illegible] "Doc," "Doc" is [illegible] himself with importance. Presently [illegible] tries a little better of his sense of dignity, [illegible] and he proceeds to show [illegible] how her stunt is properly performed. [illegible] walking hind legs to [illegible] pedestal in the centre of the [illegible]. In three bounds from his stool [illegible] illustrating the thing for her, sitting [illegible] and his chin his legs over to show how [illegible] he can be decently and [illegible] when the Bostock [illegible] hind legs. [illegible] a moment, and then [illegible] to obey orders. But she is [illegible] by a shot of [illegible] Doc's [illegible] matters by giving her a tremendous [illegible] with his huge right paw.

It is when the Himalayan bears get in [illegible] a broad hint [illegible] proceed to roll it over the floor that "Doc" is best able to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shows the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stands on end, [illegible] [illegible] and with the [illegible] [illegible] makes it on his hind feet [illegible] [illegible] to roll the cylinder into the [illegible] thus spoil [illegible] their act. The audience [illegible] possibly object, as the regular programme could not have been [illegible] so [illegible].

"Doc" makes nothing of riding a bicycle, or walking a wooden ball [illegible] with [illegible] jumps through a hoop. With [illegible] his fore paws and the [illegible] of his nose on a pedestal with his hind [illegible] he does it with a [illegible] [illegible] of rapture.

But when there is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is assuming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bears, "Doc" displays the [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Summer Fat and Freckles

How to Regain the Figure and Complexion You Lost in Your Lazy Summer Lethargy.

By May Dullere, Physical Culturist

THE tax which Summer imposes on many women is additional flesh. This is generally due to the fact that the average woman wants to lethargize in hot weather and takes no exercise while it is not possible to associate it to her daily existence and comfort.

The [illegible] patiently rests, thus does not pay the tax but the woman [illegible] gentle, flabby flesh, possessing [illegible] beauty [illegible] usually wants [illegible] turns to [illegible] informed by [illegible] dressmaker that [illegible] waist measure has gained weight in [illegible] and bust [illegible] curves in [illegible] girlish figure has disappeared entirely. Then she looks in the glass and resolves that she will [illegible] chin number two and [illegible] this of [illegible] tenor [illegible] the waist would [illegible]

In all [illegible] or [illegible] but [illegible] flesh [illegible] Summer [illegible] four [illegible] [illegible] have been claiming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FREE

TALKING MACHINE

A $50.00 Talking Machine has never been given away free, as some claim, but if you send to [illegible] and address we will [illegible] with 50 of our [illegible]. Here is an honest advertisement [illegible] the bush, we have you on [illegible] this year's [illegible] Write to-day. [illegible] to pay them for [illegible] as I you the 50 every [illegible] yourself. When [illegible] you the Talking [illegible] now, [illegible] Write to-day.

GOLD AND SILVER MFG. CO.,
Dept. 18. 165 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

BE A PLAYER

and make yourself [illegible] [illegible] 2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

How to Make the New Smart "Cut Work" (Broderie L'Anglaise) IN COLLARS CUFFS, DRESSES AND TABLE LINEN.

DIRECTIONS for USING THESE PATTERNS for THE NEW "CUT WORK"

QUITE the smartest thing of the season in the way of fine needlework for the embellishment of the toilette is broderie l'Anglaise, or cut-work, one of the early forms of decorative needlework.

It is used to make borders for silk and sheer lawn flounces, collars, cuffs, dress yokes and panels, shoulder collars and all sorts of household linen.

The three neckwear patterns given may be laid upon the border of a flounce and drawn in the wide, shallow scallops which are so smart, or in a straight edge. Where the straight turnover is used as a border its corners are omitted. This turnover will serve to trace borders upon scarfs and table pieces as well as upon vest fronts.

Lay the newspaper pattern upon the back of a sheet of tracing paper and place that, upon a piece of linen or good silk which is an inch or more longer and wider than the pattern. With a sharp pencil or stick trace all the outlines of the pattern carefully.

Thread an embroidery needle with darning cotton and run all along every outline in the pattern. Next clip the leaves and flower petals from end to end with sharp embroidery or buttonhole scissors. Turn under a tiny bit of the rough edge, curving it a bit on each side where the widest part of the leaf comes, but only clipping one leaf at a time as it is worked. Run the thread once or twice around the turned under edge and then work over the edge in embroidery stitch, buttonhole stitch or over-and-over stitch. Buttonhole stitch should only be used by people who cannot do the other stitches neatly. It is principally used around punched holes and small scallops. Holes are run around, and instead of being clipped are punched with a stiletto before they are embroidered.

Figure A is a pattern for a smart Dutch collar. Lay it on linen or taffeta and trace the design, allowing the bias of the material to fall in the back. Allow an inch or more of margin all around and be careful not to hold the material on the bias when working. Cut-work must never be stretched. Run a basting thread on the edge of the collar neck. When it is complete cut away all the margin and sew a straight neckband to the rough edge. This may vary from a fourth to half an inch, and is required by both A and B.

Figure C, being a straight turn-over, only has the top edge hemmed and joined under the stock or ribbon with which it may be worn. The bars which cross the Dutch collar are first padded with three or four rows of running stitches, set close together, with the interval of one stitch lying along the thread of the one next. These bars are then worked in over-and-over stitch or satin stitch embroidery, in which the stitches lie smoothly beside each other without knot of any kind. The scallops may be worked in either of these stitches, or in buttonhole stitch, and the punched holes in all the pieces are worked in the same way. All the stems and the line around the border of figure A may be worked in small satin stitches over a double-thread filling, or they may be done in stem-stitch, which is only half a back stitch set neatly in a line. Every dot and circle represents a hole, and in cut-work stems are often omitted. All scrollwork is done in either stem or satin stitch.

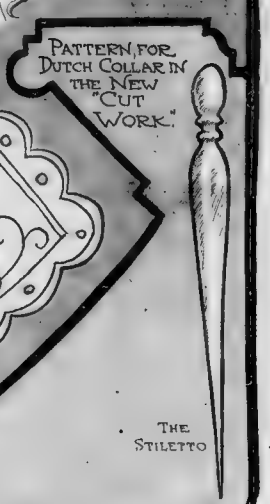
Figure B illustrates half of a fetching turnover stock, with band to fit around the neck. It is worked as are the others, except that the circles in front are buttonholed. The space on each side the little bar is cut out after being worked, and the neck ribbon is run over the bar and tied in front.

In figure C half of a straight turnover is shown, which may be worn over a stock or neck ribbon of any sort. Its daisies, leaves and circles are all to be cut and punched. Its wavy edge is to be done in embroidery or buttonhole stitch and its stems and scrollwork in stem stitch or satin stitch. A filling of long sewing stitches is made on all the outlines except where stem stitch is used.

An important thing is the matching of needles, silk and embroidery cotton to the material. In fine silks and cotton on silk and lawn use Nos. 9 and 10 crewel needles, and when working heavier weaves take a larger needle.

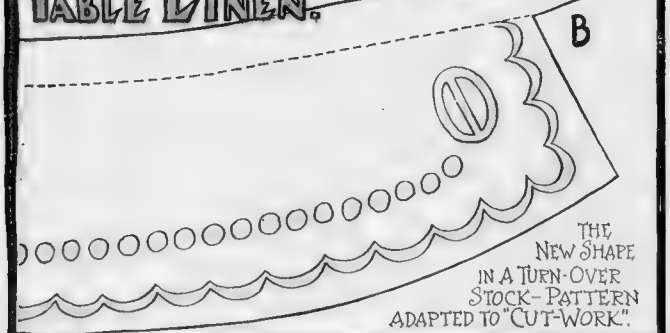
The half collar patterns are turned over after tracing and traced on the other half of the material.

THE IVORY STILETTO AND HOW THE HOLES ARE PUNCHED.

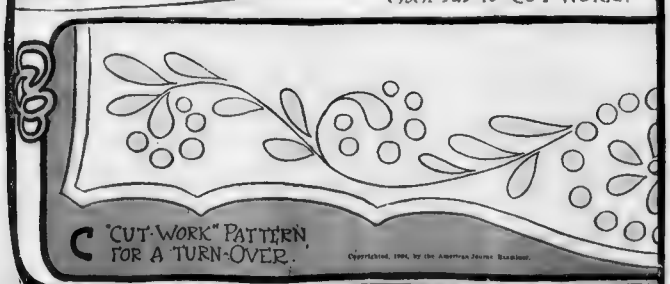


PATTERN FOR DUTCH COLLAR IN THE NEW "CUT WORK."

THE STILETTO



THE NEW SHAPE IN A TURN-OVER STOCK-PATTERN ADAPTED TO "CUT-WORK".



C "CUT-WORK" PATTERN FOR A TURN-OVER.

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This elegant hair dressing has outstripped all rivals and stands to-day foremost among hair preparations—the only Hair-Health.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

To Restore Youthful Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair, whether Black, Brown, Auburn or whatever color it was before turning gray or faded. Feeds the roots, heals the scalp, positively removes dandruff, covers bald spots, and hastens a luxuriant growth. Is not greasy or sticky. Not a dye. Does not stain skin or linen. It will keep you looking young. Many have removed every trace of grayness and baldness by using a single bottle of Hay's HAIR-HEALTH. For Men and Women. Ask for Hay's Hair-Health.

Beware of Counterfeits; Every Bottle Must Have on Wrapper This Signature, Phile Hay

Refuse Everything Offered "Just as Good."

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES At Leading HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH Druggists or sent prepaid in plain sealed package by PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., 29 Congress Street, Newark, New Jersey, together with a 25c cake of Harfina Medicated Soap—the best Soap for Skin, Scalp and Hair—on receipt of 60c and this adv.

SAMPLES FREE
HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH
MOST SATISFACTORY Dressing and Invigorant For the Hair.
NOT A DYE. Does Not Soil Linen.
PHILO HAY SPECIALTY CO. NEWARK, N.J.

Hair-Health and Skin-Health Treatment, viz., Harfina Soap, Skin-Health (ointment), Skin Health (tablets).

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH is so satisfactory that an arrangement has been made by which readers of this paper may have FREE, by mail a sample bottle also Harfina Soap, Skin-Health Ointment, Skin-Health Tablets and books, with colored engravings 32 pages, that tell "How to Have Beautiful Hair Skin and Complexion," containing testimonials of many who have regained beauty and youthful appearance by using these preparations. Cut out this Free Bottle offer and enclose, with your name and address to PHILO HAY SPECIALTIES CO., 29 Congress st., Newark, New Jersey. Enclose 6c. cents for postage, and we will send you at once Hair-Health, Harfina Soap, Skin Health and Book.

If Your Hair is Fading or Falling, Use Hair-Health and Harfina Soap at Once.

Skin-Health Treatment —with— Harfina Soap, 75 CENTS.

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Skin-Health Treatment (three remedies), 75c., or with Hair-Health (four remedies) complete, $1.25.

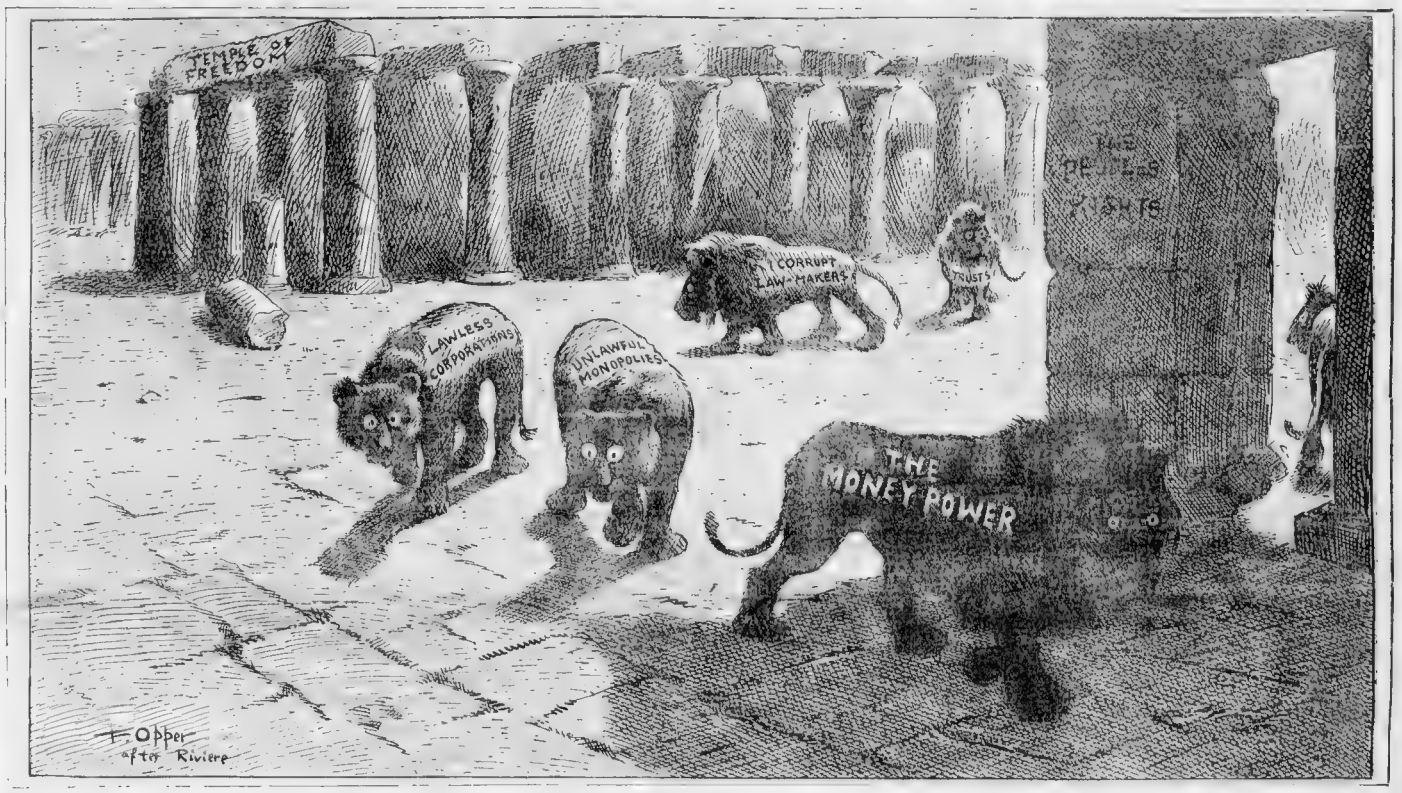
POLITICS & ART

EDITORIAL SECTION

SCIENCE · LITERATURE

BOSTON AMERICAN, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1904.

Many Temples Have Risen and Fallen



But the Picture Here Presented the World Will Never See. Justice in the Long Run Conquers Money and Selfishness. The Majority Will Rule the Minority in the End

A FAMOUS PAINTING—utilized by Mr. Opper in the preparation of this cartoon—shows wild beasts prowling among the ruins of a great city. The temples are silent, dismantled. Huge columns have fallen here and there. The grass sprouts between the stones. The land which intellect reclaimed from the desert and from wild beasts has gone back to the wild beasts and the desert again.

The utilization of this great painting for cartoon purposes is apt and impressive. The sight of these animals prowling and ruling in humanity's place will make the serious man reflect upon his duty, upon the dangers of political indifference.

It would be easy to preach an impressive sermon based upon this picture. Taking the tone of the revivalist when he foreshadows future torments, we might seek to frighten the masses of the people, predicting the final, complete overthrow of Justice, the rule of corruption, the extinction of individual rights.

But we shall preach no such sermon, for we do not believe in it. The people are in need of severe lessons, but they are in need, above all, of the truth. They need especially to take a cheerful view of ultimate results. Fortunately, no other view is possible.

Never in this world, until mankind shall have run its race, achieved its high destiny, shall the world ever again be ruled outright by brutal injustice.

It may be with individual races as with individual cities. Here and there hidden away deep in the forests of Asia you may find old cities, grand old temples that have fallen into decay. The beasts that ruled there thousands of years ago, before the cities were built, rule again now.

But these isolated examples only emphasize the fact that the brute creation, which once controlled and ruled the world, has lost its power forever. The world, as a whole, is ruled by man; the voracious animal force is crowded more and more into the background.

So it is in our civilization.

We have seen individual countries decay. Republics have been replaced by autocracies; tyrants have temporarily dictated to peoples that had formerly ruled themselves.

But such cases only prove the general encouraging rule—the control of the human race as a whole by the best instincts and aspirations of that race.

We shall see great changes in this world. The power of money has by no means run its course in this country; it must go on until it shall force the people really to take it in hand. The possibilities of selfishness in government have not been exhausted; there are many long fights ahead of the people.

But the tendency will be steadily upward; progress will be constant, and, even in these great formations of financial power, we shall see increasing comfort for the individual—growth in education—the development of those very forces which in the end will give absolutely just government inevitably.

We have some large financial beasts prowling about in this country. They are selfish and ruthless, but their selfishness is based on ignorance rather than on viciousness and the actual desire to do harm.

How mild is the rule of the money man, the cheater, the distorter of legislation, the ruler of cunning lawyers, as compared with the old rule of the old tyrants!

What wonderful progress we have made! The individual's life is safe, and—what is far more important—his FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE is safe.

The poorest, weakest man can not only believe what he chooses, but tell all the world what he believes. The schemer who hires him may deprive him of his two dollars a day. If he is a business man the trusts may squeeze him. But they cannot burn him at the stake any longer; they cannot impale him on a spear, stick him in a dungeon to live with the toads in dampness and darkness, or confiscate his belongings arbitrarily.

The big, powerful beast of olden times is a changed and humble creature now. His biggest and strongest [illegible] have been pulled; his claws are cut. He must rely on cunning, and nobody realizes better than he that the days of his power are inevitably limited by the growth of public intelligence and the united expression of the public will.

Marvellous have been the changes of the past—more marvellous still will be the changes of the future.

The great city of to-day will be wiped out before long—but it will not be made into a habitation for wild beasts. It will be wiped out because the problem of transportation will be solved, because human beings will live sanely, in the fresh air of the country—not crowded like bees in a hive.

Times will change and men will change marvellously, NOT THROUGH FIGHTING, BUT THROUGH A CHANGE OF HEART.

The wisdom which guides us controls us THROUGH OUR OWN ATTRACTIONS.

Those things which we are not to do we no longer WANT to do.

The earth has passed through the age of killing, when every man delighted in slaughter, when the petty baron was proud of the dungeon under his castle, of his right of life and death over every human being within his reach.

But to-day no man wants to kill another man—it is often difficult to hire an executioner.

The most powerful man in this country is John D. Rockefeller. He would not hurt a fly. There is no dungeon attached to his place—nothing more formidable than a tennis court, or a refrigerator to keep his milk and seltzer cool.

We should realize every day with thankfulness the progress that we have made, and the certainty of a great future before us.

But our good fortune should not make us indifferent; the contemplation of possible improvement should not prevent future effort. This country is miles ahead of Russia, immeasurably ahead of old-time civilization. But it is also immeasurably behind the little State of New Zealand—it is even behind the ideals and wishes of the man of average intelligence.

The government of this country, although it is a mild government, and keeps most of the people well fed, IS A GOVERNMENT OF MONEY.

The power of money government is steadily growing, and it will grow steadily. Unless education and intelligence, with the power of united action, shall develop among the people sufficiently, we may stagnate for a long time, and the preposterous condition which enables a few men with money to control a republic and all its resources may continue indefinitely.

The old Forty-Niner who started for the West was comforted by the thought that if he kept on and did not get discouraged he would land in the gold fields eventually. But if, because he knew the road was straight before him, he had sat down supinely, he would never have reached the promised land.

In the same way we American citizens, plodding along, stumbling, falling, making rapid headway at times, are comforted by the knowledge that our road is straight ahead of us, and that our goal can be reached.

But we must not sit down and congratulate ourselves, instead of marching ahead.

ask his

Unanswered Prayers

by Ella Wheeler Wilcox

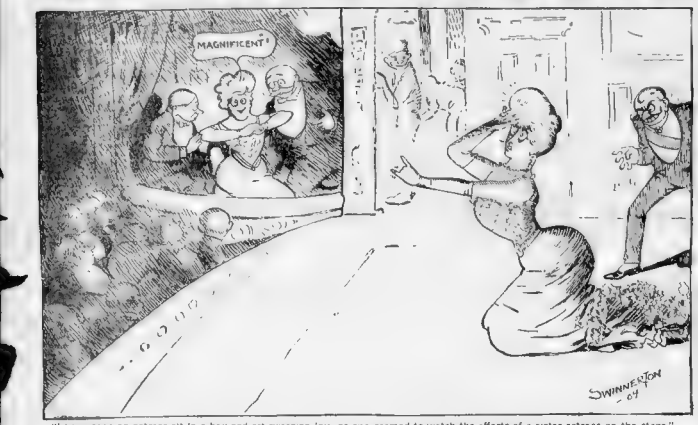
Like some schoolmaster, kind in being stern,
Who hears the children crying o'er their slates
And calling, "Help me, master!" yet helps not,
Since in his silence and refusal lies
Their self-development, so God abides
Unheeding many prayers. He is not deaf
To any cry sent up from earnest hearts;
He hears and strengthens when he must deny.
He sees us weeping over life's hard sums,
But should he give the key and dry our tears,
What would it profit us when school were done
And not one lesson mastered?

In my fierce youth
I sighed out breath enough to move a fleet,
Voicing wild prayers to heaven for fancied boons
Which were denied; and that denial bends
My knees to prayers of gratitude each day
Of my maturer years. Yet from those prayers
I rose alway regirded for the strife
And conscious of new strength. Pray on, sad heart,
That which thou pleadest for may not be given,
But in the lofty altitude where souls
Who supplicate God's grace are lifted, there
Thou shalt find help to bear thy daily lot
Which is not elsewhere found.

What a world
Were this if all our prayers were answered. Not
In famed Pandora's box were such vast ills
As lie in human hearts. Should our desires,
Voiced one by one in prayer, ascend to God
And come back as events shaped to our wish,
What chaos would result!

When Actors and Actresses Sit In Front

By Alan Dale



"I have seen an actress sit in a box and act swooning joy, as she seemed to watch the efforts of a sister actress on the stage."

DUFF will be the actor and mi[illegible] ... upon the ... curtain ... scene of the serious ... last night is one of the joys of the theatre going to me a minute being so is born with a ... love of humor, and [illegible] ... news and made [illegible]

"Oh, don't inquire me," he would say, "I haven't [illegible] ... Why, I [illegible] ... Then he would [illegible] ... Then he would [illegible] ... Then he would

A Plea to the Czar

by Edwin Markham

THE MARCH OF THE MILLIONS—DRAWN BY A. MICHAEL.

I.

ONCE verily, O mighty Czar, your crown was justified,
When from your place among the thrones your lifted spirit cried:
"Let there be no more wars on Earth; let weary cannons cease."
Well was it, Ruler of the North, that Caesar should say "Peace"
But yet from Russia comes a cry of souls that would be free.
A cry from the windy Baltic runs down to the Euxine Sea.
It is the cry of a people—of a people old in grief;
A people homeless on the Earth and shaken as the leaf.

II.

Listen a moment with your heart and you will hear, O Czar,
There in your clear, cold spaces under the great North Star—
There in your Arctic solitudes swept clean of base desire,
Where the unseen Watcher reaches up the awful Fan of Fire,
Amid a wonderfulness and the wondrous hush of snow,
That you may hear their cry in the night and let the captives go.
Have they not kingly lineage, have they not pedigree?
Are they not wrapt with wonder, like the darkness of the sea?

III.

They come out of the night of years with Asia in their blood,
Out of the mystery of Time that was before the Flood.
They saw imperial Egypt shrink and join the ruined lands;
They saw the sculptured scarlet East sink under the gray sands;
They saw the star of Helias rise and glimmer into dream
They saw the wolf of Rome draw back beside the whelps to steam,
And go, with ravenous eyes ablaze and jaws that would not spare,
Snarling across the Earth, then, to chase, die upon his lair.

IV.

And have they not had grief enough, this people shrunk with chains?
Must there be more Assyrias, must there be other Spains?
They are the tribes of sorrow, and for ages have been fed
On brackish desert wells of hate, an exile's bitter bread.
They sang the elegies that tell the grief of mortal years;
They built the tombs of Pharaohs, mixing the bricks with tears;
They builded up fair cities, with no threshold for their own.
They gave their dust to Nineveh, to Babylon their moan.

V.

After tears by ruined altars, after toils in alien lands,
After wailings by strange waters, after lifting of vain hands,
After cords and stripes and burdens, after ages scorched with fire—
Shall they not find the way of peace, a land of heart's desire?
Shall they not have a place to pray, a place to lay the head?
Shall they not have the wild bird's nest, the fox's frugal bed?
Men's eyes are on you, mighty Czar; the world awaits the word,
The blood-splashed gates are eager, and the rusted bolt has stirred.

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No Need to Worry About "High Society"

By Winifred Black

He used to melt the very hearts in our bosoms.

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ONCE I knew a dear old Irishman, and he used to melt the very hearts in our bosoms with the sweet old Irish songs that have a smile in one line and a tear in the next, and when he had crooned "Eileen Ogue" and "Airly One Morning" and "Cruel Barbara Allen," he used to hold up his gnarled forefinger and say, "Be aisy now. 'Tis a lamint, this wan. Compose your faces," and if we who heard him did not compose our faces to what he deemed the proper degree of sympathetic solemnity we heard no more singing from him for a weary while.

Whenever I behold the esteemed and highly respected name of Marie Corelli in the head lines of some dissertation on ways and means of living, I think of my friend, the good old Irishman, and I say to myself "'Tis aisy now. This is a lamint, this wan. Compose your face."

Poor Miss Corelli! She does seem to be so discouraged about things. Especially about the manners and customs of what she is pleased to term "good society."

Whist now, Marie dear, 'tis dreaming ye are, entirely.

Wake up. Society hasn't gone to the dogs. It's always been there, and if the truth must be told it is just beginning to take courage to peer over the edge of the pound and consider plans to get away from the aforesaid dogs and get out with the real people.

The little scum on top of the glass of life, the people who make a profession of being amused, are no more corrupt to-day than they were fifty years ago, and they are as much cleaner and sweeter mannered and more decent tongued than the people of one hundred years ago, as an American beauty rose is sweeter than a jimson weed.

How many men in "society" make it a boast to drink each other under the table every night in these days? What would happen if one of the Vanderbilt young men took his servants and a friend or two to help him and went downtown and kidnapped some honest working girl one fine evening? That's the sort of thing that was considered quite the proper idea in fashionable circles not much more than a hundred years ago.

Divorces more frequent? So they are. So are surgical operations. Divorce came in with the new system of drainage and the antiseptic treatment of disease. Women who were content to live in a house with foul drains and no bath tub made the best or the worst of whatever horror came into their domestic lives. The modern woman keeps her home clean, and she will keep it so if she has to go into the divorce court to do it.

What's become of the village drunkard of twenty-five years ago? Where is the man who would be such a genius if he would let whiskey alone? Gone, both of them, or going fast. Drunkenness is no longer the fashion.

What would happen if it were to come out that Mr. Roosevelt was wont to ask his friends to the White House for a quiet spree? Yet they do say that Mr. Jefferson——

English high society is a bad lot. So is French high society. So is German high society, and so for that matter is American high society. So always and forever is any society that calls itself high because it has nothing to do but spend money.

We in America know very little of this class of society fifty years ago. The smart-est people in New York dined at noon and ate hot biscuits and preserves for tea at 6 o'clock and went to bed somewhere near 9 o'clock. We were too busy to be too gay. The only people in this country at that time who had time to be "society" lived on great plantations in the South, and if you want to know something about drinking, gambling and all sorts of dissipation just ask some old Southerner to tell you what happened before the war.

What's the use of being so horrified at the usual course of things? What if the Newport set does give lawless dinners? I'd give a dozen dinner parties myself if I had nothing on earth to do but try to think up some new way of being amused. Wouldn't you?

Poor high society! I've had to do with society people. They have to play the fool or die of ennui. Women are occupied in the real things of life have no such excuse and we don't need it.

The rank and file of us this country and in every other country in this world is better fed, better mannered and better morals than ever before since the beginning of time.

Let's forget "the lamint" for a while and sing something more cheerful. "The world is good and the people are good, and we might be all good fellows together. How would that do—just for a change?

WINIFRED BLACK.

If Mr. Roosevelt was wont to ask his friends to the White House.

This Question Is of Great Interest to All the Visiting Clergy in View of the Criticisms of Bishop Potter's Subway Tavern Action

The Liquor Question

An Article Occasioned by Bishop Potter's Saloon Indorsement

By Earl Grey

This Is the First Article Ever Written for an American Newspaper by Earl Grey, the New Governor-General of Canada.

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It must be remembered that under the liquor law of the United Kingdom no new house can be licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic liquor unless the Licensing Magistrates think the requirements of the district call for an additional saloon.

It has been the policy of the Licensing Magistrates for many years to refuse all applications for new licenses unless the absolute necessity for a new saloon is clearly established. Every license has thus a monopoly value, varying with the density of population and the number of competing houses. A new license in a growing district is consequently a prize of great value, sometimes worth £20,000, or $100,000.

It is estimated that the net profits realized by the liquor saloons of the United Kingdom are about £20,000,000, or $100,000,000 per annum. This sum does not take into consideration the wholesale profit made by the brewers and distillers, to whom the majority of these saloons belong. Between seventy and eighty per cent. of the liquor saloons are "tied" to the great brewers and distillers, who pay enormous sums for these houses in order that they may obtain an outlet for their beer and spirits.

As further evidence of the power and importance of the liquor trade, it may be stated that for every primary day school in England and Wales there are more than six licensed houses for the sale of liquor; and that while the number of clergy, priests and ministers of all denominations totalled, according to the census of 1891, only 36,800, the number of places licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic liquor are more than three times as numerous.

When it is considered that from seventy to eighty per cent. of this army of over 100,000 publicans are "tied" to the brewers and distillers, it will be realized that here we have a great political force, with vast capital behind it, working as one man under the direction of the "trade." The power of the "trade" is thus a force with which political parties have to reckon.

The first object of the Public House Trust movement was to build a "ring fence" round the existing licensed houses of the United Kingdom, and thus prevent the further growth of an organization which, if unchecked, threatened to control the State. Past experience showed that it was useless to wait for legislation.

Accordingly a few individuals resolved, only three years ago, to take advantage of the opportunities which the law offered them, and have succeeded in establishing in nearly every county in England a powerful Public House Trust Company, directed by gentlemen who stand high in the esteem and confidence of the public, who, at much personal self sacrifice, are endeavoring to arrange that every new license in their respective counties shall, wherever possible, be brought under the management of those who have no interest whatsoever in promoting the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Whenever the Licensing Magistrates think a new license is required these trust companies approach the Licensing Court and say:

> We do not desire a new license, but if you, in the exercise of your discretion, think a new license is necessary, then we claim that you should give it to us, who will administer it as a trust in the interests of the community, instead of to a private individual for his personal gain.

The principle underlying the temperance reform at which these trust companies are aiming is the elimination of the element of personal profit from the sale of alcoholic liquors. Accordingly, the dividend payable on the capital subscribed is limited to five per cent. per annum, and thus the shareholders have only a nominal monetary interest in the trade.

All surplus profits are handed to a council to be applied to objects of public benefit other than those properly chargeable to the rates, the provision of counter-attractions to public houses being especially kept in view. If a trust company is liquidated, the assets, after repayment of the shareholders' capital at par, are handed to this council for appropriation to public objects.

The administration of a trust company, as of other limited liability companies, is in the hands of directors, who are responsible to the shareholders for the conduct of its business. A main feature in the constitution of the company is that each council, composed partly of members holding official positions in the county, *e. g.* the Lord Lieutenant, the Chairman of the County Council, etc., and partly of members elected by the first directors.

With the object of insuring that the original policy of the trust company shall be permanently maintained in its integrity, deferred shares, in which are vested one-half the voting power of the company, are allotted to trustees appointed by the council

EARL GREY,
Governor-General of Canada.

The houses under trust management are conducted as refreshment houses, rather than as mere drinking bars; food, as well as non intoxicating drinks, including tea, coffee and cocoa, are as readily served to customers as beer or spirits; and the food and drink supplied are of the best quality obtainable. The managers are paid a fixed salary They have no interest whatever in the profits arising from the sale of intoxicants, and are, in consequence, under no inducement to push this part of the trade On the other hand, they are encouraged to promote the sale of food and non-intoxicants.

If the agent of a brewer is proved to have offered a commission to a manager on his sale of beer, he is immediately struck off the list of supplying brewers. The buying of liquor is managed by the directors of the trust company, who have no interest whatever in the liquor trade. The manager, who is responsible to them, has nothing to do with the purchasing of liquor.

Further, the elimination of the element of private profit in the sale of alcoholics places the interest of a manager on the side of law and order, and removes the antagonism which at present exists between the interest of the retailer of drink and the public welfare

Trust companies claim that the State, in creating a monopoly house, does not do its duty to the inhabitants unless it provides

1. That the newly licensed house shall not be "tied" to any particular firm of brewers or distillers who will make use of it as an outlet for the liquor they manufacture, but shall be managed by the trust company, who have no interest whatever in the liquor trade. The manager, who is responsible to them, has nothing to do with the purchasing of liquor.

2. That it shall not be to the interest of anyone connected with the management to press the sale of alcoholic liquors.

The inhabitants have a grievance against the State if the monopoly house is under management which endeavors to make the neighborhood drink as much as possible. The monopoly house is in many places the only available club of the working man, and it is most important that he should feel that he is under no obligation to drink for the good of the house. The objection felt in England to a high license is that it is impossible to levy a high license on the owner of a saloon without providing him with an inducement to press the sale of alcoholic liquors

3. That the whole of the monopoly profits resulting from the State system of regulation shall be secured for the public benefit.

The citizens of a State have a grievance against the Government if the special profits resulting from monopoly rights are appropriated to the personal gain of private individuals. They belong to the community and should be appropriated to public purposes

As the "ring fence" policy started three years ago by the Central Public House Trust Association, over which I preside, had been started thirty or forty years ago, and all the new licenses established since that date had been brought under trust management, millions of dollars, which have enriched the owners of monopoly saloons, would have been available for providing the country with counter-attractions to the saloon

The Public House Trust Company therefore ask that all new licenses shall be given to them, on the ground that they will admin later them as a trust in the interests of the community.

It is also the object of the trust companies to purchase or become the lessees of existing licenses whenever a good opportunity offers. In some cases disreputable drinking dens have been converted into respectable refreshment houses Houses which only did a trade in beer and spirits are now, under trust management, selling non alcoholics and providing refreshments

There is abundant evidence to show that under the altered management the character of the house is improved, to the great benefit of the neighborhood. No liquor advertisements are allowed in the house, but attractive pictures, plants and flowers take their place, and every effort is made to convert the saloon, as far as circumstances will permit, into a comfortable refreshment house.

Never in the history of social reform has any movement dug its roots so deeply in so short a period into the soil over so large a part of the country One result of the Public House Trust movement has been the passage of a law through Parliament during the session just concluded which requires licensing authorities to bring all licenses created from this date under trust management

It is true the professional temperance reformer is opposed to this movement. He is in favor of total abstinence and regards with holy horror a movement which endeavors to make the only available club of the working man respectable.

We owe much to these temperance reformers. They have done splendid work by their example of self-sacrifice and self-control, and the whole community owes them a great debt of gratitude, but as politicians they do not shine as bright. If they cannot get the whole loaf of their desire they prefer to starve. The trust movement is worked on the broad principles of common sense which recognize the legitimate wants of human nature

The Liquor Bill, which has just passed the British Parliament, when it left the House of Lords, provided that the profits from new licenses should go to such public purposes as the magistrates might determine. This was a wise provision. The experience of Scandinavia has proved that the appropriation to the rates of profits realized by public houses is highly mischievous

The man who drinks the most is regarded by some as a municipal hero who sacrifices himself in the interests of the ratepayer. It is better that the profits resulting from public houses should go to a central fund, and thence be distributed between the various districts in proportion to their population and expended therein in the establishment of counter-attractions to the saloons

The following evidence of the influence exercised in favor of the higher temperance by trust houses will be regarded as satisfactory by all who recognize in the excessive drinking habits of the people a source of national impoverishment, immorality and crime

Referring to the Trentham Hotel, Trentham, Staffordshire, Colonel Craufurd, who was appointed by the Central Public House Trust Association to inspect and report upon the management of trust houses, writes:

> Before the installation of reformed management in March, 1903, the manager only cared to sell drink -n trade which gave less trouble and more profit. The non-alcoholic trade was at best only a few pence a day; now it often reaches £3 a day exclusive of sales to the parties catered for

Of the Darlieston Inn, Darleston, Stone, Staffordshire, he said

> The manager considers that the main object of the trust is to wean the working man from drinking habits Working men come and ask for non-alcoholics. A certain social cowardice prevents them asking for non-alcoholics when the bar is full, but they do so more often when alone

Again, referring to the Wharfedale Hotel, Arthington, near Leeds, he reported

> The manager, an ex-caterer publican and Imperial Yeoman, is an excellent a-d experienced man, with his heart in the work and brimming over with trust ideas. He is very strict and stops all swearing. If a man intoxicated with drink is taken away, his money returned, and he is sent out of the house

> Large parties from factories come to be catered for by arrangement, but the manager always gives notice beforehand that the house is a trust house and no bad language or cowardly behavior is tolerated. The house is by former lines very rowdy, and char-a-bancs full of Leeds people, drunk and disorderious, used to pull up there When char-a-bancs come now the manager goes outside, and if he sees that they bring undesirables they are sent away

> A respectable class of regular customers, such as farmers, come in the evening There is also a workingman clientele in the taproom. Trouble with these occurred at first, and many left, but they are now accustomed to the new conditions and like them. Amongst excursionists and the better class of visitors the house is getting more popular every day Working men drop in constantly for a pint of tea or coffee, instead of beer

He wrote of another inn in a North of England town that:

> It was formerly a public house of the lowest sort, frequented by disreputable women and roughs; it is now a clean and respectable house, doing a fair refreshment and non-alcoholics trade in addition to beer and spirits. Its outside appearance is clean and bright, and inside notices of cheap tea and refreshments are well to the fore. Everything is clean and in trust shape. Rooms are set aside for temperance fare only On the suggestion of a working man the manageress is starting three-penny bowls of soup with bread. Sometimes as many as twenty come in to have dinners, and the food trade is increasing

> The feature of this house is that it is managed by a woman with female assistance only The manageress told me that she had no difficulty in keeping order. The fact is that a man will obey a woman in cases where he would take off his coat to a man, and this is borne out by the experience of the manager of the Wharfedale Hotel, who has succeeded in stopping bad language by employing his daughter in the bar

And of the White Hart, Edinburgh, that

> In the drinking bar there is a large, steaming, copper cupboard with hot pies in it, and along the sides of the room are tables, where food is served. Pies, with suppers at 2d., 4d. and 6d. are provided, and a quantity of sandwiches are sold.

Describing the Kelty public house, Fifeshire, Colonel Craufurd referred with approval to the refreshment room, with its spread of pies and cakes, tea and bread and butter, and continued

> The first thing I noticed on entering the village was the splendid bowling green, costing over £7,000, provided out of the profits of the public house. A crowd of players and lookers-on were collected there. It is a well-planned, well-kept house, frequented by a better class of pitmen. The local shareholders are keen on the point of the temperance conduct of the house; the committee of management consists of business and shrewd men, and the Kelty experiment appears to me to be a very loyal attempt toward betterment. There are four other public houses in Kelty. They have all refused, up, both as to quality and conduct, since the trust house opened

Of the Delaval Arms, at Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the secretary, Mr. Bell, writes.

> There is a large dining hall for workmen. An excellent choice of fish, meat, vegetables and sweets is provided, cheap and first rate. The kitchen is well planned to meet this branch of the trade. Men can bring their own food and get it cooked, and an ingenious plan of numbering cooking tins has been devised for the purpose

> The cheap dinners are much appreciated by the Elswick workmen. A recent surprise visit of some shebtainers to the Delaval Arms during the dinner hour acquainted them with the fact that out of over thirty men (the second relay) who were dining, only one had a glass of beer by the side of his plate

Lord Farrer, the chairman of the Surrey Public House Trust, at the last annual meeting of the company, referring to the trade of a certain hotel under the management of the trust, stated that:

> For the first four weeks after they took over the house, in the height of Summer, the total takings were £1,100. For the last period of four weeks, in the early Spring, the total takings were £1,155, of the first sum, sixty per cent. was for alcoholics and forty per cent. for non-alcoholics. Of the second sum, alcoholics accounted for forty-two per cent. and non-alcoholics for fifty-eight per cent.

The directors of the Hertfordshire Public House Trust Company report that at the Waggon and Horses, at Ridge, the non-alcoholic takings now amount to sixty-eight per cent. of the whole.

In their annual report for 1903 the executive council of the People's Refreshment House Association stated

> It is to be noted that the total number for alcoholics in 1903 were about £420 less than in 1902 at the houses managed throughout the two years, and that the years 1902 and 1901 had already shown a decrease of nearly £1,000 in alcoholics as compared with 1900. On the other hand, every facility is given for the supply of tea, coffee, etc., and there are signs of a steady demand for bowls of cheap soup at several of our country inns

> The Watermint Arms, Bankside, Southwark (the first "trust" house in London), was opened for business, and building, on January 14, 1904. Situate in a working class district, it now does a busy trade in cheap breakfasts, dinners and teas. At the bar in the workmen's dining hall about eight gallons of tea and coffee are sold by 10 a. m each day. There is a saloon dining room on the first floor, in which luncheons and teas are provided at a moderate price. The takings for food and temperance drinks are frequently larger than the sales at the bar, though under the previous tenant practically nothing was sold but beer and spirits

The evidence supplied by the foregoing reports shows conclusively that the fear that trust management might tend to increase the national consumption of drink, even though it might diminish excessive individual drinking, is not warranted

Grey

Bishop Mallalieu Discusses the Church's Attitude Toward Saloons

IT is a proposition too obvious to be seriously contradicted, or even seriously doubted, that the holding of an exalted position involves special responsibilities, duties, obligations.

It is equally true in social, political and clerical life. No human being may rightfully do just he pleases, and when and how he pleases, for "None of us liveth to himself, and no one dieth to himself." This must be so unless a man lives and dies by himself on some unknown and desolate island.

Everybody in this world owes more or less directly every other body. We are all akin. The earth has grown so small in these later years that we are all neighbors. No man can truly say that he is not his brother's keeper. Every one has duties resting upon him because he is a member of a given community and of the State. There are social duties and responsibilities of a public character, which, of necessity, special responsibilities and some of these are so important that the official holds himself by a solemn oath to perform them faithfully and thoroughly to the utmost of his ability.

It follows as a corollary that the higher the official position the more important are its responsibilities and obligations. We all recognize this fact in civil and political matters. Senators, Judges, governors, presidents, must have obligations and responsibilities of far greater importance and of more far-reaching consequences than the common citizen or laborer.

It certainly will be granted that the humblest member of the clerical profession has his own peculiar obligations. He is the guide of the people in all spiritual and eternal matters. His is the care for the souls of men as the boundless future in some aspects, at least, his duties transcend those of any other professional man.

All will agree that the more prominent, the more exalted the position one may hold in the ranks of the clergy, the more weighty, important and imperative are the obligations imposed. Hence we will not think among the foremost preachers of modern men as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Farley are not only the best known of any of the bishops in the United States of the church which they represent, but they are the highest in authority What they say and do and even think is sure to have great weight with their co-religionists. They occupy unquestionably the most prominent position.

Among the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church the twenty or more bishops are the highest Their work and authority in their own church is worldwide in its extent and of the utmost importance, and their utterances are always listened to with respect.

Among the Protestant Episcopal Church clergy the many dioceses bishops hold the highest rank, a rank easily superior to that held by the priests or even by the archdeacons, many of them men of learning. Doubtless if the church were to have an archbishop the choice would naturally enough fall on Bishop Potter.

It will be recognized as a well-known fact that since the death of the much beloved and deeply lamented Bishop Phillips Brooks no man, no bishop of the Protestant Church has been more prominently before the American people than Bishop Potter, of New York. Unquestionably he is a man of very pronounced natural ability.

His appearance, the cast of his features, the expression of his eyes, his style of public address, his sermons, speeches and various addresses on many occasions and on many themes, all justify the opinion concerning his ability.

He has been a man of eminent culture; all that the schools could give he has secured, and, still more, by independent study and intimate fellowship with many of the most refined and cultured people both at home and abroad

Then, again, he is and has been identified for many years with large and prominent interests in the city and State, and also in other parts of the country, and constantly his influence, known to be great, was exercised in the interest of a commanding quality. Again, he has been associated with many of the most distinguished and influential people of this country and of Great Britain, and he has been a leader of thought among them.

Again, for many years he has been the bishop of the richest diocese in the United States, and consequently the Protestant world knows how many millions of dollars are possessed by the people of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Bishop Potter's diocese.

Thus situated and surrounded, and with the knowledge of all the qualities just enumerated, it must be that the possible influence which he has is almost immeasurable. It is not any thing that he does unwisely, or says unwisely, or writes unwisely, but it is the deliberate and solemn What account can any mortal give of himself at the bar of final judgment, and what account can Bishop Potter give of himself when he stands before the great white throne?

What he says and does, under special and peculiar circumstances, will reach to the ends of the earth. If, following the example of the great Apostle Paul, as he followed Christ, Bishop Potter would say boldly and unequivocally, "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend," and in carrying out this vow and pledge Bishop Potter should set an example of self-denial and self-sacrifice in regard to all worldly indulgences that militate against the Christ-like type of daily life, the leaders of many thousands, if not millions, of those struggling to be good would thrill with faith and courage and holy zeal

Alas! alas! how different, when he makes himself the most conspicuous figure in the inauguration of a new saloon, the opening of another vestibule of hell on this miserable earth

> So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn,
> The glory from his grey hair gone,
> While once he was

How can he answer to his God and Judge for this most deplorable breakdown in the declining years of life?

The fact that Bishop Potter has shocked the moral sense of many Godly people in all Christian lands. He has struck a blow that will blast the life of many thousands of our young men, even the choicest and the best.

He has made it certain that tens of thousands of homes will be ruined that else might have been happy. He has added a world of agony to the breaking hearts of myriads of weeping wives and mothers, has brought despair where there was a lingering gleam of hope.

He has inspired a fiendish glee in the mind of every greedy distiller, brewer and saloon-keeper in the land. He has encouraged the active animosity and demoniacal malignity of every infernal spirit that seeks to thwart the work of God in the salvation of the precious souls redeemed by the sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ.

W. F. Mallalieu

Bishop Seymour Graphically Points Out the Evils of Divorce

Continued from Page 29.

Continued From Page 29.

the offspring of such fathers and mothers escape the contagion of hereditv and immoral influences surrounding them during the first years of existence, it will be almost a miracle; it will be as occasionally happens, when one comes forth from a pesthouse unscathed by pestilence.

We are not to anticipate such unexpected immunity from the universal law of cause and effect. If we do we are lost. We fall back upon the law, "make the home bud and yo, make the citizen bud, and the tree, you make the fruit."

I appeal, then, to our laymen as citizens as patriots who love their country, to seek to make our homes pure to help us to throw around our domestic institutions such safeguards as will protect them from desecration.

Let me point to an illustration: I have in mind a boy growing to manhood, whose father and mother had been divorced, and who had each entered into a new alliance which the State calls marriage, but which God condemns as adultery. This unhappy boy was accustomed to visit his father and mother from time to time and to see them often. Now, I ask, what state of things on such intercourse reveal to the lad, and with what ideas of parents and home did the State's permission and sanction furnish him?

Look at the situation: the youth's father living with another woman than his mother and calling her wife, and his mother living with another man than his father and calling him husband Two separate habitations housing these people and exhibiting to the son what, by a dreadful mockery of the sacred and tester name, he was taught to call "homes."

Try to teach the boy the first principles of God's moral law, and see in what a painful position you are placed. "Honor," you tell him, as taught by God, "your father and your mother," and he asks, "How can I?" "Who is my father and who is my mother?" "Where is my home?" "Which is it, the house in the city or in the country" "Who are these little ones, strangers to each other, and some of them calling my father father and another woman mother and others calling my mother mother and another man father? Where am I, who am I, to whom and where do I belong

At what an awful disadvantage, as regards virtue and morals and loyalty and honor, such children are placed. Some institutions for him are subverted, confused and stretched all over with filth, and this by the permission, and with the sanction of the State!

Try to write that boy's biography. Shall I begin, "He was born of poor, but honest parents, who bequeathed to him all that they had, and that was, but it was the best legacy such parents can give to their children, honored names and unblemished characters" You begin the story of a life whose first years were as the first years of the life blank. Would that silence could blot it out forever

In the after life that boy goes among men, and he reads and hears of one's birthplace and of the blessed memories of home. Voices tender and soft reach his ear singing of "home, sweet home," and his heart can give no response of sympathy and pleasure. is such boy prepared to be a good citizen?

Can he respond with all his soul to the appeals which most profound thinkers and statesmen make to the home? What idea has he, so far as early training could give it to him, of the sanctity of the marriage bond, and the preciousness of parental love, and the purity of womanhood, as illustrated in the life of his mother?

Has he not, by the permission and with the sanction of the State been educated to imitate the example of his parents, to trifle with the affections of the girl of his choice, to enter into the estate of marriage as a temporary arrangement of convenience, to be lightly put aside, with all its obligations of wife and family, whenever caprice suggests or passion prompts a change

And will not this laxity of morals touching the foundation of life taint and corrupt him through and through? Will it not tend to make him dishonest and base and a false friend and a bad citizen?

I appeal to our laymen as sons, brothers husbands, fathers All these relationships in the marriage bond ties touch or when it is respected and honored in a holy blessed love knot of purity and peace and mutual confidence But when it is made light of, and when our laws and magistrates in most of our States have lowered it, and what immediate effect is produced? The ties of social and domestic life are at once relaxed and the families and the community at large tend to fall apart in antagonism and anarchy.

Marriage, when it is maintained as God gives it to us, indissoluble, throws the shield of divine protection over womanhood, over mother, daughter, sister, wife

Destroy God's establishment and you expose your mother, your sister your wife, your daughter, to the risk of dishonor, of permanent social disadvantage, of fault and shame.

A divorced woman, at the best, is placed at a very serious disadvantage, and to this is added the grievous disaster to society that marriage is made comparatively easy, and that the married and the unmarried place her among matrons. In such social conditions as free and easy divorce begets there are no matrons except such as years of severing as unmistakably old

All young women, whether married or unmarried, are in the matrix of possibilities, probabilities and actualities eligible to matrimonial offers. Indeed, the married woman in the race for conquests has this decided advantage over her maiden competitors that she knows more of the evil world than they do, and is not embarrassed by restraints which hold girls in check

What a frightful spectacle is exhibited where the marriage tie is lightly regarded and readily sundered by process of law. No home is assured to remain as permanent; no relationships are sacred; no affections are secure

A wife, a mother, may be courted by a stranger as though she were a maiden; a husband and father may seek to win the love of other women than his wife, and plead the excuse that the laxity of the laws suggests his flirtations and sheltere and justifies his crimes.

All when he has become a perjurer, an adulterer, in the sight of God

Suspicion and evil surmise are the prolific progeny of such a state of things on every side. Men and women need, in years and with families around them, the daily interposition of the safeguards of law, as opposed, in the innocent associations of society, to evil criticism and the evil tongue, than the young and the unmarried

The air is full of pestilential germs; moral miasma, damp and dank and dark, hovers like a cloud over the dwellings of men and the precious beauty of home and social purity. Midnight assignations, the foul odors, and the poison of spiritual death, make men and women and children sick in hideous and loathsome and resentment of marriage and divorce and adulterous reunions, make them hideous and disgusting and loathsome

Is there in our men and women cry "halt" as the voice of public sentiment? Will not our citizens at the polls say this downward march to ruin and to eternal death will not continue? Will they purge our statute books from the ungodly laws which defile them?

What remedies to you propose? is a question which may be asked

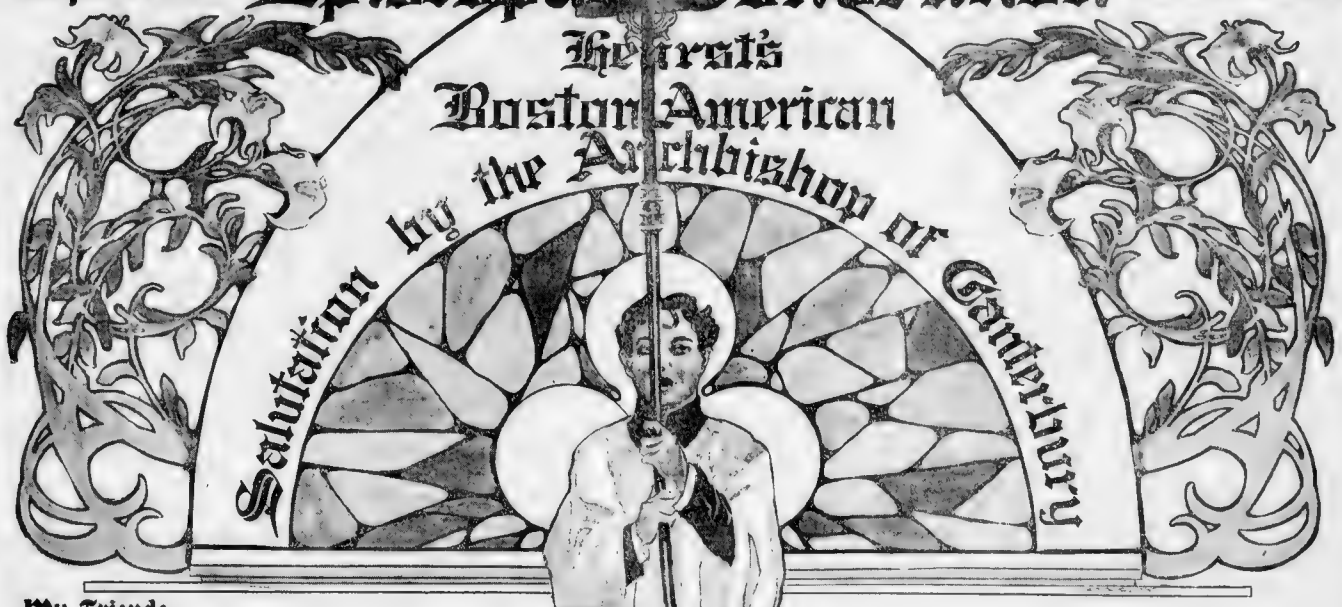
1. Repeal the present code and enact laws based upon God's Word. Make the marriage tie indissoluble except for the cause of adultery, and then permit the innocent party alone to be free to marry. Separation from bed and board must be allowed, to protect the weak and defenceless from brutality and vice

2 To prevent hasty and clandestine marriages, provide that in all cases the banns must be made public in some way at least three days before any one authorized to marry may perform the service. This provision might occasionally prove inconvenient and annoying, but the peace of home, the rights and happiness of parents, the welfare of the community and the safety of the nation may fairly demand a sacrifice at rare intervals at the hands of worthy and exemplary men. And will be ready and glad to make the sacrifice, because they are worthy and excellent and have the general good at heart.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.

Special Episcopal Convention Edition

Hearst's Boston American



My Friends:

I am called upon and privileged to give you on this great occasion—great at all events to me—what the paper in your hands calls a "salutation."

I give it to you from a full heart, in the holy name of Him whom, amid all our differences, we serve, our living Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here—here at the very pivot and centre of a national life which for 130 years has had "Liberty" as its watchword, and for more than forty years has everywhere striven to make the word hold good.

A vision rises before our eyes to-day whereunto this thing, with all that it implies, may grow.

It has been given to us English-speaking folk, in the manifold development of our storied life, to realize in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free.

Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only, but a splendid and sacred trust.

The trust must be determinedly and daily used, used, amid all the changes and chances of life, to the glory of God and to the immeasurable good of men.

For that reason we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulses through the whole, to keep raised overhead the banner of Him who has taught us these things, our master, Jesus Christ.

The principles He set forth are yours because they are His.

He taught us that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.

He taught us that society exists for the sake of the men and women who constitute society.

He taught us that surrender even of individual rights for the sake of Christ is nobler than defence of privilege.

> We must be here to work,
> And men who work can only work for men,
> And not to work in vain, must comprehend
> Humanity, and so work humanly
> And raise men's bodies still by raising souls.

These are ideals, but they are Christ's ideals, and therefore they can come true.

We mean, please God, that they shall.

We from across the sea join hands with you in the endeavor to translate them into accomplished fact.

Fact, not fancy.

What we are aiming at and striving after is a plain thing—the bettering of people's lives.

To make homes purer and men manlier.

To uplift the weak and wayward, and to trample under foot what is selfish and impure.

To make certain that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of his heritage and shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of worship and of work, Christ charges us with that

We are trusted to work for Him among those for whom He died.

No other period of Christendom can compare with ours in the possibilities which are set within our reach.

No other part of Christendom, as I firmly believe, can do for the world what we, on either side of the sea, can do for it if we only will.

God give us grace to answer to that inspiring call.

Episcopal Convention Number

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity—*Psalm cxxxiii., I.*

Boston Sunday American

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

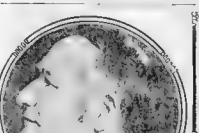
BISHOP SATTERLEE OF WASHINGTON D.C.

BISHOP SEYMOUR OF ILL.

BISHOP POTTER OF NEW YORK

BISHOP HARE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

BISHOP WHITAKER OF PENNSYLVANIA



BISHOP MERRIAM OF WESTERN N.Y.

NEW ST. CHURCH.

Bishop Lawrence's Welcome to Visiting Clergy:

IT is unnecessary for me to tell you what the General Convention is, how interesting and important its sessions will be, and how far-reaching its action. It is well for us to bear in mind that as a council of the Church it has solemn import and that its meetings should call forth our sympathetic interest and our prayers. I am confident that the Clergy and Laity will welcome with generous hospitality the Bishops and Deputies of the Convention, the members of the Woman's Auxiliary, and all other Church men and women who will come here. We take pride in our city, our institutions and our Churches; we shall take satisfaction in welcoming others to them.

Bishop Lawrence on Questions and Work Before the Convention

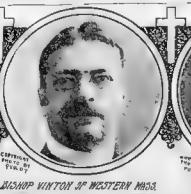
Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts

THE [illegible] of the general convention in Boston [illegible]

Bishop Niles Outlines and Discusses the Convention's Labors

BISHOP POTTER OF NEW YORK

BISHOP BREWSTER OF CONN.

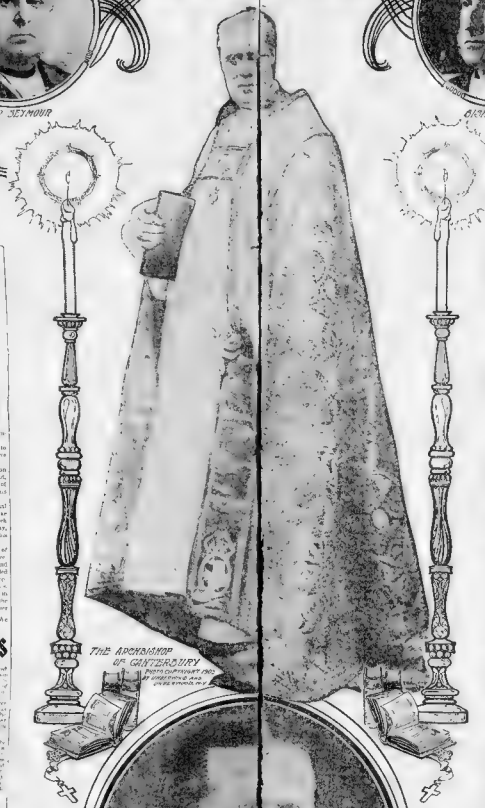


BISHOP VINTON OF WESTERN MASS.

BISHOP NILES OF N.H.

WILLIAM WOODS HOLLY SPEER.

Written Expressly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN By Bishop Niles of New Hampshire.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

BISHOP LAWRENCE OF MASS.

Marriage and Divorce, by Bishop Seymour

[illegible]

Dedicated, without his knowledge, to the Hon. William R. Hearst as an expression of grateful admiration for his generous and laudable efforts to subserve the public good by surrendering the columns of his widely circulated journals to symposiums for the discussion of subjects of the most momentous importance to the welfare of the people, by his friend and well-wisher,

George Seymour,

Bishop of Springfield, Ill.

An Appeal to Ministers of Christ

THE subject of divorce continues an [illegible]

An Appeal to the Laity

[illegible]

BISHOP NEVIUCAR OF R.I.

BISHOP GODMAN OF MD.

BISHOP HALL OF VT.

Continued on Page 30.

PROMINENT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS BOSTON'S GUESTS.

SOCIETY

BOSTON'S ONLY SOCIETY TRIPLET

Boston Society Recovering from Its Mid-Summer Apathy—Weddings of Note Scheduled.

The first Fall event in society—the Readville Horse Show—took place last week in the neighborhood, and from now on things will begin to bear a little brighter aspect. The social life of Boston will recover from the state of apathy that it has been in since Spring. The country and shore, which many think the most beautiful at this of the year, will retain a number of society people, who should be at their Back Bay homes, but the cool weather of the past week has done a deal to cause the people to move eastwards.

Hotels are still well represented at all of the prominent Fall resorts. There is a large delegation at Lenox and Virginia Hot Springs also has its complement of the Boston set. Newport is practically deserted by local society, as are Bar Harbor and Narragansett Pier.

On Tuesday there is to be a wedding in and their friends expect them in the city almost any day. Their new home on Mas-
Jamaica Plain that will call for a very smart affair. An contracting parties sachusetts avenue is said to be a veritable palace. During the Summer are Miss Louise daughter of Mrs. Ed- both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have spent a ward Harold Rice, and Charles Miller Hub- great deal of time buying rare bric a brac bey. It will be at the Unitarian Church, and is to be an evening affair. This is practically all that society will have to turn its attention to next week. The following week come two important weddings that will be responsive for very gay gatherings.

and importing for its coming furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thorndike and their family have decided not to return to their Marlboro street home until after Thanksgiving. The charms of shore life as found at their Beverly Farms residence have proved too great an attraction, so great, in fact, that they have decided to send their children to the Beverly schools and remain until the Winter drives them home.

There has not been what would be called a general movement from country to city home this past week. A number of people came in for the Readville Horse Show, but most of them returned to the shore after the event was over. Some have returned from abroad after a Summer spent in touring the continent, but there has been but comparatively few of these.

By far the most interesting engagement of the week is that just announced of Miss Miriam Kimball, daughter of Benjamin Kimball, the well known chairman, to Herbert Stockton, a son of Captain Stockton, naval attache at the Court of St. James. The groom to be is a student at the Harvard Law School and the wedding will probably take place upon his graduation next June.

The next two important weddings that Boston society will turn their attention to are those of Miss Marion Lee Peabody and Jimmy Lawrence and Miss Molly Lowell and Francis V. Lloyd, of Philadelphia. The first mentioned wedding occurs October 11 and Trinity Church has been selected as the scene. These two young people are exceedingly well known to Boston society and altogether in the home circle and their wedding will be responsible for many out of town guests. The Lloyd-Lowell nuptials are scheduled for the same week and will likewise call for a fashionable gathering.

Jamaica Plain society is about to welcome home James Goodnow and his daughter, and Beacon street residents are about to welcome Miss Lucy Phillips and Miss Anna Barr. This party of four have been touring Europe for the past three months and have signified their intention of returning home about October 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Paul, Jr., of Reale street, Brookline, who left home a short while ago for a month in the White Mountains, are now members of an interesting colony at Crawford's, where they will stop until the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Lara Anderson, after a brilliant season abroad, are due back in Boston, where they are to remain for a short time before going on to Washington for the Winter. Their Brookline home has been made ready for a short occupancy.

Miss Dorothy Forbes, mounted on Chicora, child won honors in the ponies under three class at the Readville horse show on the Speedway. She was also mounted in the pony class, and again took first in a gorgeous show of equipage. Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson, mother of the little miss, appeared in the same pony class as Miss Forbes and was also signalled.

Allan Forbes captured the blue for the best team of polo ponies. He rode Battleship, and his brother, Sandy Dumpty and Banshee, also the property of Mr. Forbes.

A horse from the Lars Anderson stable, the chestnut mare Dora Wood, shown very handily in the class where pace and action counted.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOLK ARE LEAVING NEWPORT

White Newport has seemingly been forgotten in the society columns of the news papers there is still a season there. For boys not as yet [illegible] during the past week. Even children are [illegible] and dinner parties are [illegible] driving each morning, most noticeable be-ing Mrs. Percy Pyne, with her handsome team. Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Nathan Bowen, who arrived [illegible] Miss Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Hoffman, with Miss Cynthia Roosevelt.

Miss Laura Dean has been very ill during the week, devoting all her spare time to her small patients at the [illegible] and a few weeks ago she [illegible] the hospital with good [illegible] she [illegible] since was a child.

The return of Miss Nattie Rives from abroad [illegible] the last to leave, the younger set, which includes Miss Mary Paine, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Mary Wards, and Miss [illegible] Miss Mary Paine will [illegible] Miss Wetmore [illegible] Miss Edith Wetmore [illegible] Miss Mary Wards [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Mary Paine

The Boston American's Stirring Romance

MARRIED to MYSTERY

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present-Day Life in Boston

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

[illegible] a few years and suffered it, they were the [illegible] divided.

Moncrief drained the glass, and as he was going so Wilbraham crossed to the door and locked it. He withdrew the key and dropped it into his pocket.

"Shall we talk stuff," Moncrief pushed the glass away from him with an impatient gesture. Then he noticed what the other had done.

"Why are you locking the door?" he asked nervously.

Wilbraham strode back to the chair upon which the financial agent was huddled. His tall figure towered above his victim.

"Mr. Moncrief," he said, "I have been necessary to impart these to his victim in order that the mind might absorb and act upon the knowledge.

He approached with leisurely tread and seated himself in a chair drawn close to the spot where Moncrief lay writhing upon the floor. He had switched on all the electric light and the room was brilliantly illumined.

"Do you understand me?" he asked.

The tortured man turned a red and bloated face, contrasting horribly with the pallor which had been upon it before the outburst of fury, in the direction of the surgeon. The eyes had a ghastly stare. The paroxysm of madness had passed and now comprehension had returned.

"Yes, I understand. You have poisoned me. I am in pain. I am suffering the torture of the damned. Oh, for God's sake, give me something to relieve me. I am in agony." He writhed impotently, and his fingers clasped and unclasped themselves.

He would hardly notice the pain if it were not for the fear," Wilbraham told himself. Aloud he said: "This is a period of relief from spasm. In a few moments your body will be convulsed again, your limbs rigid, a condition of tetanus. Ah, I see you know what that means. In these periods of relaxation you can talk, but it there is anything you have to say you must be hurried. There is little time left you. Death is very near."

"Have mercy," groaned the miserable man. "Still me outright. This is beyond endurance."

"You told me that you feared death" said Wilbraham, "and I was determined that you should not die without a foretaste of that fear. Strychnine, like some other poisons, enhances the terror. A dread of what is to come is one of the first symptoms. You show it to a marked degree."

It was true. Moncrief's face was typical of a man on him a deadly poison and is overwhelmed with the terror of on coming death

"Why don't you have mercy upon me? Will you do nothing to relieve me? You are a doctor."

"No, I shall do nothing. I am going to watch you die. I am using strychnine in order that you might suffer. Why should I spare you?"

"You devil—you devil"

"Ah," said Wilbraham compoedly, "the spasm is about to commence again. Do you feel it?"

As if in obedience to his words Moncrief's limbs began to tremble and then to be horribly convulsed. It was as if he were under mesmeric influence. He acted upon the suggestion imparted to his brain. As far as his knowledge of the condition went he simulated demoniac agony. He arched his body and supported himself upon his shoulders and heels. His limbs were as rigid as those of a cataleptic subject. The surgeon watched him with the greatest interest. Wilbraham a desire for revenge was gradually secondary to his professional Surely, such a revenge had been as complete as he could have desired. After a few moments he stooped and lightly touched the sufferer's head.

"It is passing," he murmured.

Immediately relaxation set in. The rigid limbs became loosened, the arched back more gained command of himself.

"Drink This Quickly. It Will Not Save Your Life—Nothing Can Do That."

"Lie as still as you can," said the surgeon, "if you wish to make the most of the few minutes of life that remain to you. A touch is sufficient to set up the spasm. Before you die you must speak."

"I cannot—oh, God, don't let me die" The words were hardly audible. It was necessary for Wilbraham to bend low over his victim to hear them. Paralysis seemed to be affecting his tongue as well as his limbs. Yet it was evident that he wished to speak. Wilbraham placed a cushion beneath his head and knelt by his side. The movement produced another spasm. It was evident that the supernatural brain was responding to the suggestion which had been made to it.

"Why did you do this to me—why?" Moncrief's voice was very weak. He no longer feared for mercy. He had to all appearance resigned himself to his fate, or was too utterly prostrate to resist. The surgeon knew that he was no longer in any pain; that all effects of the dose which had been administered must have passed away; that if he were not bound down by the terrible fear which had, to all intents and purposes, hypnotized him, he might have risen to his feet a strong and healthy man—all this Wilbraham knew, and, gazing at the prostrate, writhing creature, his lips curled disdainfully, and to himself he muttered: "A strangely successful experiment. A little while longer—then I will spare him. He must know why I have done this thing."

"I poisoned you," he said aloud, bending his head, and speaking the words close to Moncrief's ear, "I poisoned you for revenge. My wife—"

"Ah, it was for that! You knew"——

"My wife deceived me. I did not know of her deceit until she lay on her death-bed. I did not know for whom she deceived me till years later. I learned the truth a few days ago. You were the man. I have avenged my honor. You have caused me years of suffering; I have made you suffer in return."

Moncrief burst into a wild laugh, strangely at variance with his imagined condition. The laugh was succeeded by a spasm as if to some subtle manner he appreciated the irony all. Relaxation of a limb followed quickly.

"Oh, heaven; it is for that I am to die! Not for the real crimes of my life—and they are many—but for that—for that—"

He rolled from side to side. It was evident that with a new emotion his brain was no longer impeding him to act a part His belief in his impending death was none the less strong, but his actions had become spontaneous.

"For that, for that" he repeated

"What do you mean?" asked Wilbraham

"Your wife was true to you. It seems as if he was forcing himself to speak

For the first time since Moncrief had entered the room Wilbraham displayed emotion He sprang to his feet

"True! It can not be It is impossible She lied,—"

She lied to save you pain Man, I am dying you have killed me—so I'll speak the truth now, as I must speak it to my Maker. Oh, God! I cut you should know this too late" Moncrief lifted himself up upon his elbow The fact that he was able to do this did not seem to surprise him Possibly he thought that he was gathering together the last threads of his strength, or perhaps the new emotion had taken full possession of his brain. His main anxiety now was to make confession before he died. He dragged himself into a sitting position.

"Oh, I am in pain," he moaned. In order to get a word I feel—I feel—I am—" It [illegible] for moments I have strength—this [illegible] to—to—over

Wilbraham stepped quickly to the cupboard and filled a small glass with some liquid It matters little what it was—the [illegible] was but a tragic farce

"Drink this quickly," he said "It will not save your life—nothing can do that but it will give you strength, and it will deaden your pain There—is that better?

"Yes, oh yes, it is a relief a relief from torture" Moncrief drew a deep breath as if silently he solved the problem [illegible] for Wilbraham for heaven's sake speak—is there nothing that can save me? I am not as guilty as you thought me—I'll swear it—I'll tell you all—only do something—you can—you can—"

Wilbraham shook himself free. "Speak," he said honorably. "Speak quickly—then I will see——"

Moncrief lifted a trembling hand to his brow. "I—I can't collect my thoughts," he stammered.

"I will put questions to you. Will you answer them?"

"Yes—oh, yes."

"Tell me, then——" Wilbraham had thrown himself into the chair again. He leaned forward and his face was very near to that of the unhappy agent But Wilbraham also had forgotten to play his part. "Let me—my wife went daily to Boston. She professed to give music lessons. It was a lie that she gave music lessons. Why did she go?"

She did not dare speak the truth to you," muttered Moncrief, half dazed. "She confined to Dr Kew the profession she pursued when she first met you—it was a secret from all the world—she followed it under another name"——

"Yes—yes—what was it?"

"She was an artist's model"

"An artist's model! My wife!"

"Yes But she was pure and true to you. Oh, I know that—if any one knows it, I should"

"She was true to me!" Wilbraham drew a long sigh. "Oh, if she was true to me what did the rest matter? Why could she not have spoken?"

She earned good money. There was one artist—I will not mention his name—he was an old man, and like a father to her. He gave her jewelry and anything she wanted. But it was without evil intent, as I am a doomed man—I swear it. I knew him and knew"

Wilbraham's calm had deserted him. "Go on—go on!" he cried, roughly.

"He was taken ill——"

"That is when she stayed away from me."

"Yes. And then he died——"

But the lies? She lied so glibly

"I suggested them—for your sake. She began, and had to go on. His world never forgive me," she said. She loved you—I tell you she loved you truly."

"And your name—how came it to be connected with hers?" Wilbraham rose excitedly to his feet

"I acted as agent for her, and got her engagements when I could. Mrs. Willoughby introduced her to me. I brought her into communication with the old man. This was all before she married you. I was not the blackguard in those days that I have become. She liked me and was grateful—that is all. Later on I realized that people thought there was more between us than actually existed. It flattered me—and I did not deny it. I—I thought that what people said ought to be the truth So I made love to her and she repulsed me. More than once That is how I know she was true to you, for if she had been unfaithful she would have come to me—so you understand

Wilbraham seized him by the shoulders. He was terribly excited. For the moment he was almost as mad as Moncrief had been

"And all this is true?

"True, I swear it." Moncrief gave a terrified groan. "God, man, don't be rough with me. Is not your revenge complete?"

"You allowed every one to believe this ill of her?"

"I—I—it was my sin, not hers"

Wilbraham thrust him violently back and then, a sob in his throat, sank into his chair.

"And now you know—you will help me—you will give me something to cure me! I feel stronger, oh, much stronger as it is." Moncrief crawled along the floor and caught the surgeon by the knees "You won't let me die, now you know the truth! Man, man," he shrieked in the frenzy of returning hope, "don't let me die!"

But Wilbraham paid no heed to him. He sat there in his chair, and his face was buried in his hands. His body shook with convulsive sobs.

CONTINUED IN TO-MORROW'S BOSTON AMERICAN

CHAPTER LV.—Continued.

"You are suffering?" he said aloud de[illegible] the thing with precautions which had [illegible] in fixing at him. "I am understand it from a man in your condition. But you [illegible] you think best, my dear sir. Take [illegible] If you please. I have done [illegible] by telling you the plain facts of the case."

[illegible] exasperated. He became once more a whining, miserable creature

"Oh, say it isn't true, Dr Wilbraham, please! Please say it isn't true!"

He pleaded like a child in fear of punishment

"I cannot say that, unfortunately," said the surgeon "I can say to you that the knife may possibly save your life

Moncrief sank back into his chair. "I am very ill I—I—I feel faint. I've thought for some time past that my health was failing. It was due to this"

"Wilbraham could have laughed aloud "You are faint," he said. "I can understand that this has been a terrible shock to you I will give you something that will revive you. Then we had better discuss the subject of the necessary operation; that is if you propose to put yourself in my hands

"Oh, must it be done at once?" The man sat huddled up in his chair, his arms hanging hopelessly, a wretched figure. Those incriminating papers which he carried in his breast pocket were quite forgotten; he might have hurled them away, as he had thrown out the money that burdened his pockets at Adder ey

Wilbraham had formed a fairly shrewd idea of Moncrief's object in visiting him It was another attempt at blackmail, so he told himself; the agent a mild denunciation of useless operations, and so forth, prompted very likely by what was in his mind This knowledge made the surgeon all the more [illegible]

[illegible] must be no delay if you wish me to save your life [illegible] It is a case of [illegible] out

Chapter lvi.

The Agonies of Death.

Moncrief smiled and tried to moisten his dry lips with his tongue. "Can't you give me [illegible] ahy?" he asked hoarsely.

"I will give you something even better" The [illegible] took a medicine glass and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DRAMA

ATTRACTIONS AT BOSTON THEATRES FOR THIS WEEK.

MAJESTIC—Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King."
COLONIAL—"A Little of Everything."
GLOBE—Nanette [illegible]
PARK—"The [illegible]"
BOSTON [illegible]
HOLLIS [illegible]
TREMONT—"The [illegible]"
KEITH'S—Milton and Dolly Nobles and [illegible]
CHICKERING HALL—"Beyond."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Factory Girl."
CASTLE SQUARE—"A Clean Slate."
BOWDOIN SQUARE—"The Sidewalks of New York."
HOWARD ATHENAEUM—Burlesque and vaudeville.
PALACE—Imperial Burlesquers.
AUSTIN & STONE'S—Features and vaudeville.
NICKELODEON—Special Features.

"The Shepherd King" and "A Little of Everything" New Attractions That Are Billed.

THERE [illegible] offered a diversified list of attractions by the [illegible] of amusement for the coming week.

[illegible] spectacular drama, one production, two musical comedies, [illegible] drama, two light comedies, one extravaganza, one comic [illegible], one mystical drama, two melodramas and vaudeville in the [illegible] they size up.

There are to be two offerings new to Boston. One, at the Majestic, seems likely to be in many respects the most notable of the year. It is Wright Lorimer's production of "The Shepherd King," which has not been seen hitherto outside of New York. It is a Biblical play, and from all accounts money has been spent upon the production without stint, in order to secure a correct and beautiful mounting of the play. As to the performance, nothing but good words were spoken of it last season.

The other new show will be "A Little of Everything" at the Colonial. Its principal feature will be Ivy Templeton and the fact that Peter F. Dailey is to be starred in a [illegible] part.

Another [illegible] who makes her first appearance in Boston as a star in "The Clean Slate" is Grace Henderson, who will be seen at the Castle Square. The Warde-Hackett [illegible] fourth week [illegible] Theatre [illegible] Square [illegible] Beyond the [illegible] [illegible] has made a success well [illegible] continued stay [illegible] Keith's.

"The Factory Girl," headed by Milton and Dolly Nobles, at Keith's. "The Factory Girl" will be seen at the Grand Opera House. Carton's comedy, "A Clean Slate," which has never been seen in this city before, by the way, will be played by the stock company at the Castle Square, and "The Streets of New York" will be the Bowdoin offering.

LOCAL PLAYHOUSES ALL PRESENT PLEASING BILLS

Following are details of all the attractions at the local play houses for the coming week.

Majestic Theatre.

Wright Lorimer and his company of over two hundred people will begin a [illegible] engagement at the Majestic [illegible] to-morrow evening in [illegible] "The Shepherd King." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Alan Dale Interviewed by Eleanor Ames

Famous Dramatic Critic Chats Entertainingly With Her About This Season's Plays and Players.

BY ELEANOR AMES

There is always a certain sense of satisfaction in doing a neat turn of the tables and making a man swallow his own medicine.

I never realized that fact so keenly as when I found myself seated in Alan Dale's office in New York, and drawing pencil and paper from the depths of my Boston bag, proceeded to do unto him as he has done unto many others.

No, that's not quite true. I like the general sound of the phrase, but it smacks of injustice to Mr. Dale.

As a matter of fact, it is quite beyond my modest ability to do to Mr. Dale as he does to others, for his methods are entirely his own.

He says things which no one else thinks of saying, and he says them as no one else has said them or can say them. For years the name of Alan Dale has been a sort of fetish with theatrical folk.

After a triumph, or a failure, or even after only an ordinary achievement, stars and chorus people alike have eagerly searched the paper to see "what Alan Dale says."

And tears, smiles, gnashing of teeth, wails of sorrow, imprecations and thanksgiving have greeted his sayings.

NOT ALWAYS GENTLE.

It must be confessed that Mr. Dale is not always gentle in his remarks.

When he is, he is charming. No one can say nicer, sweeter, more comforting things than Alan Dale.

When he is not, he is smart, clean, but biting—biting as a whip lash, for the sting lasts and rankles even after the blow has been struck.

There was a time when I thought Alan Dale happiest in his savage moments.

"He loves to hurt," I declared. "He will not see the good."

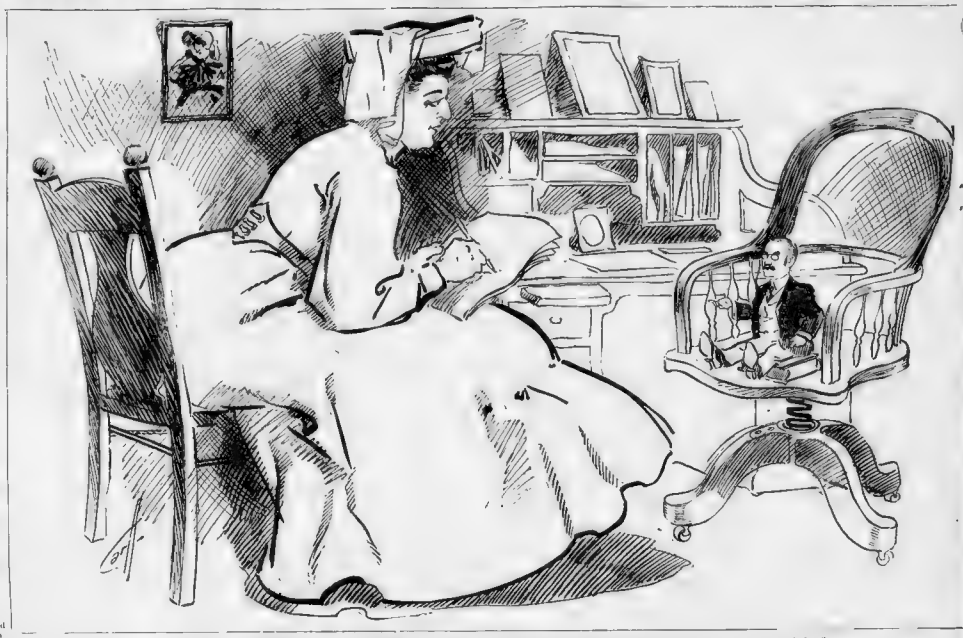
Either his point of view or mine has changed.

Now, I think he is generally just. When he praises, he means it. When he roasts he does so from a sense of duty, not pleasure. And often [illegible] seen much and [illegible] his fingers where a young [illegible] might carp or rail, rave and condemn.

But whatever the tone, whether Dale pen be cupped in acid or honey, its tracings are always worth while, and conversation, I asked him what play he

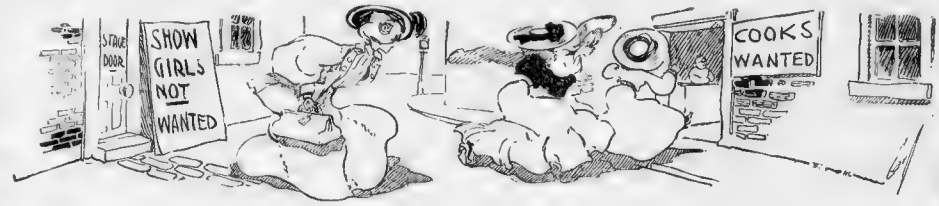
His voice is mellow, pleasing and pitched rather low, and its [illegible] is a cure for [illegible] Intensely quick and nervous, his face expresses his every [illegible] almost more vividly than do his words, and he has a peculiar way of changing in his chair when [illegible] beats.

For want of a better place to begin the [illegible] which we have had before. But we've never had it in Dr. Ade way.



"There is always a certain sense of satisfaction in doing a neat turn of the tables and making a man swallow his own medicine."

"Musical comedy! It is simply disgusting the flood of stuff which has been poured upon us under that name."



"The future is past. The show girl has about reached the end of her tether."

"She would be so perfectly beautiful that everyone would admire her."

[illegible] they [illegible] much. I don't [illegible] of all the [illegible] Dale season [illegible] was no hesitancy.

"Killicrankie" the Best Play.

"Killicrankie" is the best play I've seen this season. In fact, I've seen it twice and would be delighted with it, I'd like it better.

It is the best thing I've seen John Drew in for years. The role is perfectly fitted to him, and he is coming back to his own. You know he's had some wretched experiences in recent seasons. This shows him at his best.

The play is refreshing. It gets out of [illegible] a positive relief from the [illegible] have been treated to in plays.

"Killicrankie" ranks [illegible] with "The Liars" and "The Gay Lord Quex" as one of the brightest and cleverest comedies of English and American [illegible] have seen in years. Each [illegible] is a triumph of perfect humor. Of course we understand the Ade brand the better, for it is thoroughly American.

Mr. Drew was growing enthusiastic. His face warmed. He sat forward, as I've seen him sit often in the theatre, and tapped the table [illegible] possibly.

"The [illegible] Widow" [illegible] the biggest [illegible] New York [illegible] It [illegible] Well, why [illegible] play [illegible] when America can produce such a play as [illegible] tolerates so much that is rotten?"

Praises George Ade.

Is George Ade the coming playwright, I [illegible]

I am not sure I will [illegible] he declared. "All he has to do is to keep on a [illegible] for three more as he has begun. I believe [illegible] Ade can [illegible] he is saying rather [illegible] now, and he [illegible] doing it to us, then he's the man I shall watch for it with the greatest [illegible] forms."

Won Over Marie Corelli.

Even Marie Corelli, who with all the defenses [illegible] of her [illegible] has rebelled against the [illegible] to his [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible]

In [illegible] Dale [illegible] says [illegible] that [illegible] has done [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-day and Monday; fresh westerly winds.

High tide: 4:17 a.m., 4:41 p.m.

54 PAGES.

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

54 PAGES.

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"Democrats Should Be Aggressive This Year," Says Ex-President Cleveland

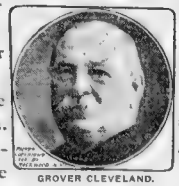
By GROVER CLEVELAND, *Ex-President of the United States.*

I have never been so interested in the welfare and success of the Democratic party as I am to-day.

Democrats should be on the alert in an aggresive campaign for success at the polls.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the ticket and I regard Judge Parker as eminently fit for the highest office in the gift of the nation.

I do not expect to make any public speeches during this campaign; that is not because I do not take the keenest interest in the forthcoming elections. It is because speech-making is not my forte. I never was a public speaker.



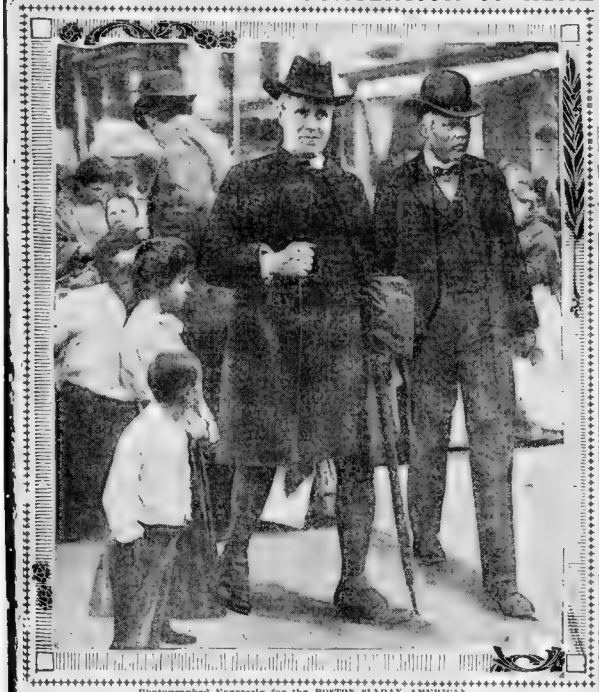
GROVER CLEVELAND.

The welfare of the Democratic party is very close to my heart.

The party's action speaks for itself. It has returned to sanity and future progress along the right lines is assured.—*Statement given to a representative of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN by Ex-President Grover Cleveland at his summer home at Gray Gables.*

(For Special Episcopal Convention supplement see Editorial Section.)

GREAT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IS HERE



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Photographed Expressly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Work of the General Convention; Its Importance to the Church.

THE Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States begins its session in Trinity Church on Wednesday. On no other occasion in the affairs of the church is there brought together such a gathering of distinguished clergymen and laymen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of England, who will arrive in Boston on Tuesday, will be the most conspicuous figure at the convention. J. Pierpont Morgan is among the distinguished lay delegates.

The greatest pomp which the church displays marks the opening and closing days of the triennial convention. Magnificent processions of bishops and clerics in the ecclesiastic robes, beautiful music by choir and organ, and addresses mark the occasions.

rchbishop of Canterbury's Visit the Great Event of the Convention

By the Rev. ALBERT E. GEORGE

THE attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the General Convention which has its opening service next Sunday in Trinity Church in an event to be remembered in the history of Episcopal Church. Never before in the history of this church has an Archbishop ever visited these shores. The General Convention, when it met in Boston in 1877, welcomed the presence of the Rev. Cran-

Continued on Page 40

Programme

In Full of Great Episcopal Convention.

Below is the programme, as far as completed, of the meetings to be held in connection with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets in Boston October 5 to 25. This programme does not include the regular business of the General Convention itself, except some of its missionary services and also some of the meetings of the convention. The programme is liable to modification, but its main features will be as given

October 3—Monday.

Evening: Annual Council Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, Church of the Advent, 8 o'clock. Bishop Brent will be the preacher.

October 4—Tuesday.

Diocesan Lessons Committee will hold

Continued on Next Page, 1st Column

CLEVELAND LOOKS FOR VICTORY.

Former President Is Intensely Interested in Campaign for Judge Parker.

CONFIDENTLY AWAITS RESULT AT THE POLLS

Never Before so Anxious for Democratic Success, He Tells the American.

Grover Cleveland is interested heart and soul in the success of the Democratic presidential campaign. He is following closely every move in the great political battle. Convinced that the Democracy has returned to the idea of safe principles, Mr. Cleveland awaits with good confidence the success of his party at the polls.

Out of politics as he himself has declared himself to be, he did not hesitate to assure me in the most positive and emphatic terms that he never before has been so anxious for victory in a political campaign.

Looks Hale and Hearty.

The interview with Mr Cleveland was obtained for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN [illegible] at the Democratic national headquarters [illegible] I was told a rumor that Mr Cleveland was in a state of nervous breakdown. [illegible] I found Mr. Cleveland in a suit of rusty brown clothes [illegible] of which are faded [illegible] and pacing [illegible] a long seat. It was the picture of robust health. Mr Cleveland [illegible]

We asked [illegible] Boston [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Mr Cleveland [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Work of the Great Peace Congress Outlined by the Rev. E. E. Hale

among the nations have held by adjournment from time to time. These meetings have become more and more important as the world has been knit more and more closely together.

Preparations Have Been Admirably Made.

It is curious to compare the history of the meeting at Rouen a year ago with that which Mr. James Freeman Clarke gave in 1849 of the Congress in Paris, at which Victor Hugo presided. More and more, as fifty years have gone by, have the great inventions of civilization contributed to simpler methods of international justice, and have compelled them.

The meetings at Rouen took a distinct ground and made distinct advances in the study of international law. At the earnest request of the American delegates, the representatives of different European countries determined to meet in America this year. As I at the great conference at Washington last Winter it was determined that Boston should have the honor and pleasure of receiving the convention.

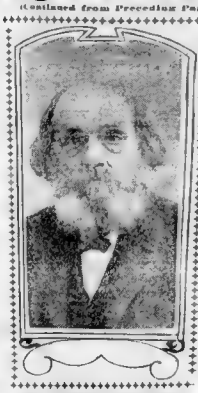
The preparations for it have been admirably made by the committee to which it was intrusted. On Sunday evening, the 2d of October, there will be what may be called a musical prelude, or consecration service, at Symphony Hall. A chorus of 400 voices from the Handel and Haydn Society will sing, and there will be a full orchestra.

The business meetings will be held at Tremont Temple, beginning to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and continuing each day through the week. At the first of these meetings the Congress will be welcomed by Governor Bates and Mayor Collins, speaking in behalf of the national government, of the State government and of the city government.

Notables Are to Welcome the Delegates.

As I have said, one of the objective points to which thoughtful men look forward, who will undoubtedly present them in the business discussions, is the renewal of the International Congress, which held its [illegible] "The Hague five years ago. That congress, which is the one called by the Emperor [illegible] to the world [illegible] "agreements," or conventions as they are called in diplomatic language, the last of which is the celebrated agreement which created The Hague tribunal.

(Continued from Preceding Page.



Rev. Edward Everett Hale

The Hague tribunal is a permanent body consisting of eighty jurists, who are appointed by the twenty-six "signatory powers" at The Hague. Our government, for instance, appoints four. This is the largest limit. Some of the smaller nations appoint but one. This tribunal has done already work of the greatest importance in settling questions of controversy between states.

It seems desirable that larger jurisdiction should be given it, such as can be given only by a second meeting of such an international convention as called it into being. Indeed, it is only such a conference as that which can state in words the conclusions as to international law which the civilized nations of the world agree upon.

Reduction of Armament May Result.

Another object of almost equal importance is some mutual agreement between the great powers as to the reduction of armaments. Five years ago, when The Hague conference approached this subject, it was determined that the ground was so difficult that it must be [illegible] to a more convenient season. In the recent negotiations, however, it has proved that the great powers are not unwilling to consider such proposals.

Mr. Balfour last year committed the English government very distinctly to the consideration of such proposals. The commander-in-chief of our own army has brought forward at St. Louis some practical suggestions of very great importance in the same direction. Some practical proposal looking in this direction will undoubtedly be brought before the business meetings.

On Tuesday evening the work and influence of The Hague tribunal will be brought forward. Hon. Andrew D. White, the chairman of the United States delegation there, will preside. Addresses will be made by Mr. Straus, one of our own members, Sir John McDonald, of London, and Mr. Gustave Hubbard, of France.

At the Faneuil Hall meeting of workingmen Mr. Samuel Gompers will preside. Mr. Herbert Burrows, of London; Mr. Peter Curran, from England, M. Claude Gignoux, of France, and M. Henri La Fontaine, from the Continent, will speak. Another meeting is the commercial meeting; another is the meeting on education. Friday evening, at Horticultural Hall, a festival and dinner will close the convention.

If no other subjects should be brought up but the reduction of armaments and the renewal of the international conference at The Hague, the meeting will be not only of the greatest interest, but of the greatest importance.

Edw. E. Hale

Episcopal Convention Programme in Full

Continued from Preceding Page.

an all day session at Grace Church, Newton.

October 5—Wednesday.

Morning: Daily celebration of the Holy [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

October 6—Thursday.

Morning: [illegible] Woman's Auxiliary will [illegible] meeting pre[illegible]

Afternoon: [illegible] Auxiliary, [illegible] Job [illegible] Mission [illegible]

[illegible] Mission [illegible] Mrs. Bancroft [illegible] Mrs. Hall [illegible] Mrs. Lawrence [illegible] Mrs. Babcock [illegible] Mrs. Lawrence [illegible] Mrs. Babcock [illegible] Mrs. Lawrence [illegible] Mrs. Babcock

SEVASTOPOL'S ARSENALS ABLAZE.

Many Soldiers Killed, Scores Wounded, by Explosion and Flames in Big Magazines Filled with Ammunition

FIRE THOUGHT TO BE INCENDIARY'S WORK

Buildings and Contents Are Lost—Garrison Called Out and Crowd Is Forced Back From Area of Conflagration

St Petersburg Oct 1 The large ammunition magazines at Sevastopol are ablaze and all hope of saving the buildings or their contents has been abandoned

A number of the magazines were blown up and a scene of terrific grandeur is presented

It is not known how the conflagration started The office of foreign affairs has the carelessness on the part of a soldier responsible for the catastrophe but it is feared that the fire was of incendiary origin and had been started by Russians of whom many are in the city

The explosions were followed in rapid order and continued for hours as each of the magazines was reached Hundreds of windows were shattered

The entire city has been shaken and the streets filled with people fleeing in terror to places of safety Many persons have been injured by falling debris

A number of the soldiers on duty have been killed for neglect of duty but further particulars of the disaster are lacking A considerable extent has been unearthed

'JOE' WHITE, CRITIC AND MUSICIAN, IS DEAD.

Singer and Composer, as Well as a Business Man, He Was Widely Known and Beloved Throughout New England

Joseph I White railroad man, singer and composer, passed away at his home, No 245 West Newton street yesterday after an illness of several months Cancer, it is believed, was the cause of death The funeral service will be held in the Old South church at noon Monday

"Joe" White as the deceased was popularly known was a favorite and a friend of everyone As the "singer" part of the Boston & Albany R R he had many occasions to display his talent in both pocket to help unfortunates and while not a society man, he was frequently called upon to appear among the elite as entertainer As a baritone he sang with the Mendelssohn Quartet Club in solos at concerts and private parties and was a welcome power of no mean order and a pleasing artist of much merit

For many years Mr White had made his home with Colonel Higgins, the former owner, who died in Saginaw on West Newton street and it was there that he was at the time of death He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, and was also an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Knight Templar, a Grand Army veteran and one of the societies he had filled the most important offices

6TH REGIMENT WON FIRST HONORS AT SHOOT.

With a twenty mile ride blow on the range consisting of nine of nine at the range shoot at Walpole yesterday were made by the 6th and 2d of the year So strong was the wind that several inches target were carried away

The Sixth Regiment team won the honors of the day with a total of 1,2 The Second Army team was second followed by the 11th Massachusetts In infantry with 1,17 Then followed the second Infantry, First Corps of Cadets Second Corps of Cadets Engineers, Naval Brigade and Ambulance

Eight to the man Ranged team, open for the day's shoot, was won by

Representatives of the State team, open to any man who picked from the following 10 scoring a score over 95, being a tenth shoots, while those having 94 got ten will count as ninths Hoskins, 8th Cadets, 97 Sergeant Hoskins, 8th Cadets, 97 Sergeant Hoskins, 8th Cadets, 97 Sergeant

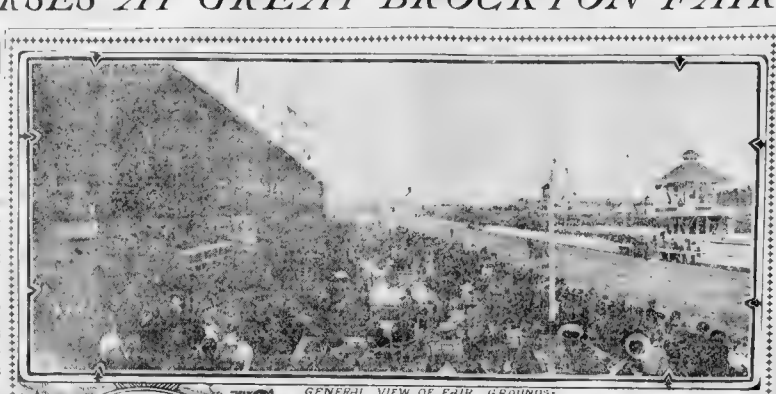
MONEY KINGS WILL EXHIBIT PRIZE HORSES AT GREAT BROCKTON FAIR

VANDERBILTS TO ENTER BIG STRING.

Finest Open-Air Horse Show in the State Will Attract Society People from Boston, New York and Newport

STEEPLECHASE AND HIGH JUMPING SEEN

A Few of the New Features Will Be Free Nursery, Emergency Hospital and Campus and Clubhouse for Autos



GENERAL VIEW OF FAIR GROUNDS.

HON. HARRY W. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.

JUDGING SADDLE HORSES.

Brockton Fair,—View of the grounds, pictures of the president and treasurer of the fair association, and scene showing judging of horses.

E. M. THOMPSON, TREAS.

FAIR PRESIDENT SAYS EXHIBIT WILL EXCEL

By H. W. Robinson, President of the Brockton Agricultural Society.

The Brockton Fair of this year will surpass all former efforts by the management in the multiplicity of attractions and the excellence of every department of New England's greatest exposition.

We conservatively estimate an attendance of 150,000 people during the four days of the fair, and there may be an increase of that number should the weather prove fine.

We have expended $20,000 this year in many and varied improvements, including the addition of 1,600 grand stand seats, making a total seating capacity of 10,000.

The fair of this year covers fifty-five teeming acres, and purses to the amount of $10,100 are offered for track events.

The Brockton Fair is not a money-making institution. It was created and has been perpetuated for the best interests of Brockton, and every cent of profit after legitimate expenditures is expended in improvements that will each year make the fair greater and more attractive than before.

Nursery for Babies.

An infirmary and a room [illegible] with [illegible] for [illegible] ties. A [illegible] can be [illegible] where [illegible] ately [illegible] attended [illegible] past four [illegible] Last year [illegible] years. [illegible] be [illegible] attendance [illegible] and poultry [illegible]

If we have fair weather I predict an attendance of 150,000 in the four days of the fair."

Steeplechase.

A superb list of prizes has been offered for the athletic meet. Albert C. Burrage, of Boston, has offered a handsome silver [illegible] for the Burrage cup, for the [illegible] being counted in the [illegible] Second [illegible] Heathenishness of the world [illegible] will be exhibited [illegible] Richard Hunnicutt, of Melrose.

Racing Program.

The order of the day for the trotting and special events is [illegible]

[illegible] CLASS.

[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] $ 700
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] $ 700
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6.

2.17 class, trotting, [illegible] $ 700
2.26 class, pacing, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, pacing, [illegible] 2000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

2.19 class, pacing, [illegible] $ 700
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, pacing, [illegible] 1000
[illegible] class, trotting, [illegible] 2000
[illegible] class, pacing, [illegible] 2000

THREE NEW CONCERNS HAVE $100,000 CAPITAL

Massachusetts corporations [illegible] articles of association [illegible] combined capital [illegible] these were [illegible] Three of them [illegible] are [illegible]

The W. N. Swan Co., Boston, [illegible] to manufacture [illegible] Magera Automatic Company, Springfield [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND PARTY STARTS FOR BIG FAIR

Providence, Oct 1 Governor Garvin, accompanied by Federal, [illegible] and city officials, [illegible] of the General Assembly [illegible] citizens, left [illegible] Lou. to be present at [illegible] Rhode Island Day at the Exposition on Monday.

The party numbers seventy-five, and will return next Saturday.

"WOMAN IN BLACK" ELUDES PURSUERS

Mysterious Personage in Rhode Island Knocked Down Milkman and Escapes.

Special to the Sunday American.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1.—"The Woman in Black" has made her appearance in several widely separated parts of the State and has eluded capture. She has been seen on succeeding evenings in Riverside, Pawtucket, Mount Pleasant and Olneyville, and each time has accosted men or women [illegible] mysteriously.

Some of those who have seen her are willing to [illegible] while others are equally positive she is a woman because of her [illegible] dimples. John Cumpings, a milk dealer, who met the apparitious woman in black early Sunday morning, says he was knocked down, beaten and kicked by her.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO INSPECT CANAL

Lovering Not in Trip on Government Vessel to Panama.

[illegible] Congressman Representative Lovering [illegible] has been [illegible] to accompany the President today, to [illegible] in securing the boon [illegible] in reserve [illegible] of army transport, to take [illegible] members of that committee and of the Senate committee on Interoceanic Canals to Panama this Fall, to make an [illegible] themselves by the actual [illegible]. It is intended that the [illegible] shall [illegible] from the United States [illegible] the canal [illegible] Representative Lovering [illegible] all the details [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC LEADER PRAISES WILLIAM R. HEARST FOR SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE CRIMINAL TRUSTS

J. S. WILLIAMS ARRAIGNS G. O. P.

Robber Monopolies Understand, the Administration, Though Evidence of Guilt Has Been Suppressed.

MAKES STRONG PLEA FAVORING ECONOMY

The Democratic House Leader Opens Campaign in Brooklyn with a Ripping Speech on the Issues of the Day

By Boston American Leased Wire.

[illegible]

Four Years of Extravagance.

[illegible]

"Not Going to Run Amuck."

[illegible]

Praise for William R. Hearst.

[illegible]

Light of Publicity Shed on Criminal Trusts by Mr. Hearst Alone Williams

[illegible]

RECOUNTS IN MANY DISTRICTS IN ORDER.

Disappointed Democratic and Republican Aspirants Will Have Figures of Numerous Caucus Contents Revised

[illegible]

1,200 SEE HERRICK NOTIFIED AT ALBANY.

New York's Democratic Choice for Governor Officially Informed of Nomination by Professor Duncan Lee

By Boston American Leased Wire

[illegible]

KNOX DEFENDS THE ACTIONS OF ROOSEVELT.

Upholds His Every Act In Address Made in Philadelphia Under the Auspices of the Manufacturers' Club There

[illegible]

LIVELY FIGHT FOR THE CIVIL COURT CLERKSHIP.

Francis P. Ewing Hopes for the Democratic Nomination, but Assistant Clerk Bellew Has Some Strong Supporters

[illegible]

HAY ASKS BATES TO GIVE MORE FACTS IN GURNEY CASE.

Believed the Purpose of State Department Is to Force the British Ambassador to Relieve the Auto-Speeding Secretary

[illegible]

LITTLE WIFE TRUE TO HUSBAND BURGLAR.

Mrs. Hamilton Will Stand by Him Though He Is Sent to Prison—Weeps When He Is Unable to Secure Bail

[illegible]

RAN TRAIN INTO SCORE OF PEOPLE

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

BOSTON PLEDGES TO IRISH POURING IN

[illegible]

FIRE IN CHICAGO IMPERILS THEATRE

By Boston American Leased Wire.

[illegible]

CALL TO CROSBY PARKER TO RUN WITH DOUGLAS.

Former Pittsfield Councilman Is the Favorite for Second Place on the Democratic Ticket in the State Campaign

CHIEF GUEST AT A WEDDING.

He Gives Away His Friend's Bride, Miss Kathryn Lawton, Who Has Become the Bride of Young Robert Livingston.

WHIPPLE'S FOES MAY JOIN HANDS.

Candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican Ticket May Find Rivals United to Beat Him

By Boston American Leased Wire.

[illegible]

Clark Gives $600,000 for Democratic Cause

By Boston American Leased Wire.

New York, Oct. 1.—Senator Clark, of Montana [illegible]

RISES FROM THE RANKS TO $25,000 POSITION

[illegible]

WASHINGTON and BEDFORD STREETS **GROSS & STRAUSS** WASHINGTON and BEDFORD STREETS

OFFERS COLLECTION OF

EXCLUSIVE MODELS IN TAILOR-MADE

Suits, Waists, Skirts and Millinery

For WOMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN

At Very Much Less Than Usual Prices

COATS

10.00 36-inch Half Fitted Back Covert Cloth Coat, American Woolen Mills Best Covert, lined throughout with guaranteed satin.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

18.75 Exclusive model, material Peacedale, Lined with guaranteed taffeta, 15-gored skirt. This suit cannot be duplicated at less than $27.50.

27.50 French Broadcloth in black and colors, 40-inch coat, half fitted back, new Peggy Paris sleeve, lined with Skinner satin, trimmed skirts. Value $37.50.

SHIRT WAISTS

Complete Showing of Shirt Waists With the New Peggy Paris Sleeves

SILK

3.95 Taffeta and Peau de Chine Waists, front all side pleated and trimmed with French knots; all colors.

5.95 Messaline Taffeta, new Peggy sleeve, trimmed with 3-inch box plaits, all-over stitched semi-blouse back.

WOOL WAISTS

1.95 Nuns Veiling Waists, box-plaited and trimmed with hand-made knots.

2.95 New fabric Silk and Wool in a large variety of colorings; non-shrinkable and strictly wool; also plaids.

NEW MILLINERY

10.00 The most magnificent range of Trimmed Hats ever shown at this price. They are copies of the most successful PARIS MODELS, and should sell for $15.00 and $20.00.

5.00 Our hats at this price are equal to many shown at $10.00 elsewhere.

1.98, 2.98, 3.98 Untrimmed and ready-to-wear hats. The season's latest novelties can be found in this assortment.

1.25 Ostrich plumes in black and white, long lustrous plume with quill end. Regular 2.00 parcel sweeps, 1.25 to 18.00.

69c Velvet roses in large pattern of velvet and silk, new shaded effects.

Work of the Great Episcopal Convention

WHERE EPISCOPALIANS HAVE HELD THEIR CONVENTIONS

Continued from First Reading Page.

Opposed to Narrowness.

Social and Moral Factor

Another Question.

Color Line in the Church.

Continued on Columns 6 and 7

In Millinery

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits in a small very stylish shape, trimmed to suit every approved requirement. They come in black, navy, brown, green and gray. Special for this week at ... **1.98**

Beauty Felt Hats for The Junior Miss, in black only. Trimmed with a small bunch of fancy quills and ribbon to match. Special at ... **75c**

Embroidered White Felt Hats—a new shape of all the best materials, in white, black and navy and tan. Regular $3.98 and $4.98 values. Special at ... **1.98**

Flower and Children's Felt Hats in a variety of styles and colors. Regular 98c values. Special at ... **65c**

100 Dozen French Flowers, latest low and medium heights, in all the best colors. Regular 50c values. Special at ... **25c**

Fancy Flower and Wing Novelties ... **25c**

Children's Hats ... **25c**

Fall Clothing For Misses and Girls

12½ Misses' Tailored Suits of all-wool cheviots, in navy blue and black throughout with silk, velvet and soutache trimmings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Special at ... **7.95**

100 Misses' Raincoats of fine wool cheviots, in navy blue and black throughout with silk, velvet and soutache trimmings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Special at ... **10.00**

Misses' Fine Lenath Skirts ... **2.95**

Girls' Full Length Coatdress ... **4.95**

Girls' School Dresses ... **1.95 & 2.95**

Handkerchiefs

A special purchase of 5,000 dozen Women's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in neat and dainty patterns, with ½-inch hems. Regular 12½c values. Special at ... **7c**

2½c Handkerchiefs for ... **12½c**

... **9c**

... **12½c**

... **25c**

... **25c**

... **25c**

In Print Dept.

Fine Imported Flannels ... **12½c**

Pierce Lloyd Flannelette ... **10c**

Outing Flannels ... **6½c**

Dress Linsimmet ... **6½c**

1.25 Umbrellas 69c

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, fancy handles, Regular $1.25 values. Special at ... **69c**

26 and 28-Inch All-Silk Taffeta Umbrellas, with fancy handles, in a large variety of styles. Regular $1.50 and $1.75 values. Special at ... **98c**

Thanks for Your Appreciation of our efforts for you the values of your acts. Your generous patronage thus far assures us that we have succeeded in satisfying you and has made possible the offering of the greater bargains of the week

R. H. White Company

Our Lunch Room ...

Our Fifty-First Anniversary Sale ENTERS ITS SECOND WEEK Tomorrow

Do You Realize Fully What This Great Merchandise Movement Means to You in Money-Saving Possibilities?

Are there gaps in the Fall and Winter Wardrobe to be filled? Are there articles needed for home adornment? Does the Linen Chest need replenishing? Is the China closet in need of new ware? If so coming events should interest you. This sale affords the most unique helping opportunity of the year to you, as of whatever it would be useful or desirable at any time during the coming months you can buy it now at Special Sale Prices. Our efforts in behalf of this event during the past have been crowned with success beyond our fondest expectations. Let us urge you in all earnestness to present during the coming sale a record breaking success have placed at your command the most remarkable economies of the entire year.

LAY ASIDE EVERYTHING ELSE TO SHARE IN THESE INESTIMABLE BARGAIN OFFERINGS

Anniversary Bargains in

Women's Suits and Garments

We call your eyes, if all others to-day to these special March bargains

Tailored Suits, New Fall Coats and Skirts

Priestly $15.00 Cravenette Raincoats for $8.75

... **8.75**

... **12.50**

... **5.90**

... **2.95**

... **10.00**

... **4.98**

... **12.50** ... **10.00**

The Bargains of a Lifetime in

New, Seasonable Silks

To-morrow We Shall Place on Sale

The Entire Surplus Stock of America's Greatest Silk Importer and Jobber

AT PRICES WAY BELOW USUAL WHOLESALE COST

The most fortunate deal and handsome Silks that has come our way for many months. Secured at a most opportune time for spring and summer wear, and it is not to be a buying factor that will serve to make this sale even more successful than the first. The Silks are all of the season's most popular weaves and colorings and will be sold at 49c, 59c and 69c, and the prices at which we are able to offer them is nothing short of sensational

Read these items over carefully, and by all means come in to-morrow and see the Silks.

39c

49c

59c

Plain Colored Silks

Black Silks

39c

49c

In Cotton Underwear Dept.

Items That Will Repay the Reader.

... **9c** ... **1.98**

... **29c** ... **2c**

... **49c** ... **4c**

... **98c** ... **6c**

... **69c** ... **2.98**

... **29c** ... **6c**

... **79c** ... **4.98**

... **98c** ... **2.98**

... **2.98** ... **1.98**

... **3.98** ... **2.98**

Infants' Dept.

... **12c**

... **49c**

... **25c**

... **49c**

In Corset Dept.

... **4c**

... **4c**

... **6c**

... **1.98**

In Boys' Clothing Dept.

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock of

Boys' High Grade Overcoats

At Very Near Half Price

Read these items and then act promptly

4.95 and 5.95

For Overcoats Worth up to 10.00

4.95 and 5.95

... **4.95** ... **2.98**

... **59c and 69c**

... **50c**

... **59c**

In Men's Furnishing Dept.

A WONDERFUL NEW COLLAR

That Saves Men's Ties and Tempers.

"The Looscarf" Collar

... **12½c**

... **25c** ... **50c**

... **15c & 25c** ... **50c**

... **66c** ... **59c**

... **69c** ... **59c**

... **39c** ... **1.69**

... **79c** ... **9c**

... **75c** ... **17c**

... **39c** ... **15c**

Rousing Anniversary Bargains in

Men's Suits, Overcoats & Raincoats

At the Broken Lots and Assortments

NOW MARKED AT CLEARANCE PRICES

$6.75 for $10.00 and $12.00 Suits ... **6.75**

$12.50 for $15.00 and $18.00 Suits ... **12.50**

$6.75 for $10.00 Raincoats ... **6.75**

... **9.65** ... **10.00**

Suits for Young Men for $6.75 and $8.75

6.75 and 8.75

Men's Shoes at Anniversary Prices

Some of the Most Famous Shoes Made at Prices You'll Never Forget.

... **2.25**

Odd Lots Furniture

In This Annual Sale Event

At Less Than Half Price

$15.00 Couch and Rockers Marked at $5.00

... **5.00**

... **7.50** ... **2.95**

... **9.95** ... **1.00**

Bedding Dept.

... **3.95**

... **45.00** ... **7.50**

... **5.95** ... **35.00**

... **10.00** ... **9.95**

... **25.00** ... **2.89**

... **15.00** ... **3.95**

... **19.50** ... **8.75**

... **10.00** ... **16.50**

In Jewelry Dept.

... **89c**

... **5.97**

... **2.97**

... **39c**

... **39c**

... **25c**

... **12c**

... **97c**

... **19c**

Optical Dept.

... **59c** ... **3 cakes for 10c**

... **89c** ... **25c**

... **50c**

Picture Dept.

... **50c**

... **1.00**

Lamp & Clock Dept.

... **4.50**

Toilet Goods.

... **10c**

In the Music Dept.

... **15c**

In Kitchen Dept.

... **10.98**

... **85c**

... **69c**

... **39c**

... **3.50**

... **1.15**

... **2.98**

In China Dept.

Dinner Sets

... **5.98**

... **11.98**

... **13.98**

... **98c**

... **1.59**

... **10c**

Importance of Work to Episcopal Church

REV. G. M. FISKE SAYS EPISCOPALIANS WILL DEBATE DIVORCE QUESTION HERE

BY REV. GEORGE McCLELLAN FISKE, S. T. D.,

Rector St. Stephen's Church, Providence.

Continued from Preceding Page.

For Independent Jurisdiction.

Division Into Provinces.

A Retrograde Movement.

Reasons for Favoring It

Necessary Controversy.

How Against Boston Children.

Nos. 2 Stages.

STOCK MARKET CONTROLLED BY BULLS.

Prices of securities gave a decided upward movement, regardless of a t[illegible] and the apparent temper of the [illegible]

The market [illegible] to fa[illegible] bank [illegible] the bars [illegible] purely professional [illegible] trolled [illegible] possible.

The move[illegible] speculative [illegible] the northern [illegible] that a reac[illegible] to realize [illegible] condition. [illegible] been attracted [illegible] themselves, [illegible] faulty and the [illegible] portant reaction [illegible] by ready [illegible] Spring have [illegible] ers.

This is the [illegible] by those who [illegible] prices have [illegible] up to date it [illegible] had the best [illegible] securities have [illegible] there has been [illegible] name.

BOSTON STOCKS.

Following are the [illegible] ing prices recorded [illegible] Boston Stock Exchange yesterday, together with [illegible] gate transactions.

	High.	Low.	Close.
440 Alloues	2½	2½	2½
840 Amalgam	1½	1½	1½
100 Am. Ad. Ch.	2½	2½	2½
40 American Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
6 American Pneumatic pref.	5	5	5
800 American Rubber	8½	8½	8½
25 Am. Sugar pref.	134¾	134¾	134¾
850 American Woolen	14¾	14¾	14¾
50 Am. Woolen pref.	100	100	100
100 Atlantic	24½	24½	24½
50 Atchison	80	80	80
50 Atchison pref.	96½	96½	96½
100 Boston Con.	1½	1½	1½
50 Boston & Albany	250	250	250
100 Boston & Maine	201	201	201
50 Boston & Providence	260	260	260
Boston & Me. 4			
100 Centennial	2½	2½	2½
20 Chicago Subway	14	14	14
10 Daly West	14	14	14
100 Dominion Iron	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Pittsburg pref. stpd	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 Geneva Electric	50	50	50
6261 Granby	97½	97½	97½
800 Isle Royale	24½	24½	24½
420 Mass. Electric	10½	10½	10½
68 Mass. Electric preferred	51	51	51
11 Mass. Gas	42	41¾	42
130 Mass. Gas preferred	91½	91½	91½
1001 Mohawk	48	47	48
10 New England Tel.	120½	120½	120½
6 Old Colony R. R.	200½	200½	200½
200 Old Dominion	30½	30½	30½
50 Pond Creek	1.00	1.00	1.00
10 Pullman	190	190	190
10 Rhode Island	11	11	11
100 Rhode Island pref.	41	41	41
50 Swift	97½	97½	97½
50 Union Pacific	97½	97½	97½
50 Union Pacific pref.	91½	91½	91½
50 Tamarack	1.00	1.00	1.00
50 Utah Con.	1.00	1.00	1.00
50 Wells-Fargo	210	210	210
50 Western Union	91½	91½	91½
50 Wisconsin Central	24½	24½	24½
50 Wisconsin Central pref.	70½	70½	70½

INVESTIGATE.

[illegible] to call at our offices, [illegible] Wireless system, [illegible] chance of a lifetime [illegible] from, then we [illegible] fore, [illegible] office. Or [illegible] drive to us [illegible] willing to [illegible] discretion.

THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. OF AMERICA.

We invite you to call at our offices, [illegible] If you cannot [illegible] drive to us [illegible] willing to [illegible] discretion.

The Marconi System

is destined to build large fortunes for those who [illegible] in the enterprise. The success of the [illegible] already [illegible] Daily demonstrations given at our Boston office. For full information address

MUNROE & MUNROE

[illegible] Mutual Bldg., Boston. [illegible] Broadway, New York. [illegible] Montreal.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

will open a [illegible] cent [illegible] count; we will [illegible] desired, 20 [illegible] amounts [illegible] from $100 [illegible] rate of 6 per [illegible] the profits [illegible] amounts [illegible] and, record [illegible] other [illegible] customers [illegible] sense free [illegible]

"Guide to Investors," and "Daily Market Letter," [illegible] this contains [illegible] ing methods [illegible] with [illegible] trade [illegible] The privilege [illegible] ment.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO

Main Office, 54 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
85 Devonshire Street and 1 Boston.
Branch Office 105 Summer St., Mass.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

The Stock Market

Tremendous Turn

I Know When This Will Take Place

WRITE FOR

MY INSTRUCTIONS

Free [illegible] will be new to you and, better still,

IT NEVER FAILS

Complete instructions mailed on receipt of $5.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory to you in every respect.

A. V. SIMPSON.

[illegible] Me.

GOLD IMPORTS A CERTAINTY.

As a rise [illegible] quotation for sterling exchange on Saturday [illegible] merely nominal. The market yesterday was an exception, as the heavy offerings of cotton bills succeeded one rate down to [illegible] at which gold can be profitably imported. It resulted to be a very timely [illegible] of Lancashire, in order to prevent a loss of the yellow metal, will advance the price of gold bars. It makes very little difference what action the bank takes, as imports of gold into this country are inevitable.

Gold is not wanted here at the present time, hence it is quite likely that it will not be brought over until exchange rates enable larger profits.

Much has been said about the public taking stocks, but they have only begun to nibble as yet. The advances in the price of United States Steel shares has a wider influence upon public sentiment than any other kind of dealings. To see this stock sell one week at the top, it bothers more cheerful, and cheerfulness [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKET.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

COLONIAL THEATRE

Charles Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.

TOMORROW NIGHT AND FOR 2 WEEKS
Evgs at 8 Mats, Wed. & Sat. at 2

KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.

WITH ITS GREAT CAST WHICH INCLUDES

FAY TEMPLETON
PETER F. DAILEY

AND ONE HUNDRED OTHERS

In John J. McNally's Musical Farce

"A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING"

REGULAR PRICES $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. 35c. ALL SEATS RESERVED

"Wasted Every Year by Over One Million Men, Women and Children"

AUSTIN -AND- STONE'S MUSEUM

Tremont Row, Boston Square
STONE & SHAW, Proprietors.

WEEK BEGINNING OCT. 3

[illegible] Entertainers and Mirth Provokers

A HORSE

Will Drink from 6 to 10 Gallons of Water in 24 Hours' Time.

BUT

DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON

WILL DRINK

NEARLY A

BARREL OF WATER EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

HE WILL POSITIVELY ABSORB A

PAIL OF WATER

AT

EVERY SHOW

DURING THE DAY AND EVENING.

DR. JOHNSON'S RECEPTIONS

[illegible] monthly [illegible] personal consultation.

PROF. GERMON, One-Man Band.
THE MAXONS, in Contortion Extraordinaire.
PAWAHASKA'S Wonderful Trained Birds.
THE THREE GRACES.

Stand Rustic Bridge, Hall, Cathedral [illegible] Entertainments [illegible] guidebooks.

TILL YOU and His Merry Mankins,
KITTY GRAY and DAISY LEMANE.

STAGE SHOWS, [illegible] Nearly Every Hour From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
By Two Exclusive Vaudeville Companies.
And the Admission is Only 10c

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE

[illegible] Castle Square Theatre Dramatic Stock Co
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 3
R. A. Barton's Play,

A Clean Slate

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Handsome and Talented Contralto Vocalist, in a Repertoire of Delightful Ballads.

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THE BROCKTON FAIR AND HORSE SHOW

[illegible] known as the leader [illegible] New Ideals [illegible] entertainment [illegible] Fair [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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System of Inoculation, Just Discovered, by Which Sterile Ground Takes New Life and Producing Capacity Increased

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DAY OF FEASTING CELEBRATED BY HEBREWS.

Feast Day of the Torah, Ends the Season of Atonement, and It Will Be Observed in All Its Solemnity Today.

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The following are the dates assigned for the various special features of the fair:

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How People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal . . . the oldest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

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Charcoal absolutely clears and purifies the complexion, whitens the teeth and destroys the germs that cause decay.

It is used as a natural and harmless tooth cleaner.

It absorbs the poisonous gases which collect in the stomach and bowels, it . . . the blood and throughout the entire system of catarrh.

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A leading physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all my patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I find they relieve the liver as greatly benefited by the daily use of them. They are in twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although a comparatively new proprietary preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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Giving Away an Entire Day's Receipts.

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Anniversary Sale Reductions

$10 Men's Suits	$7.50	$5 Boys' Suits	$3.48
$15 Men's Suits	10.00	$5 Boys' Top Coats . . .	2.48
$18 Overcoats	12.00	75c Boys' Knee Pants . .	48c

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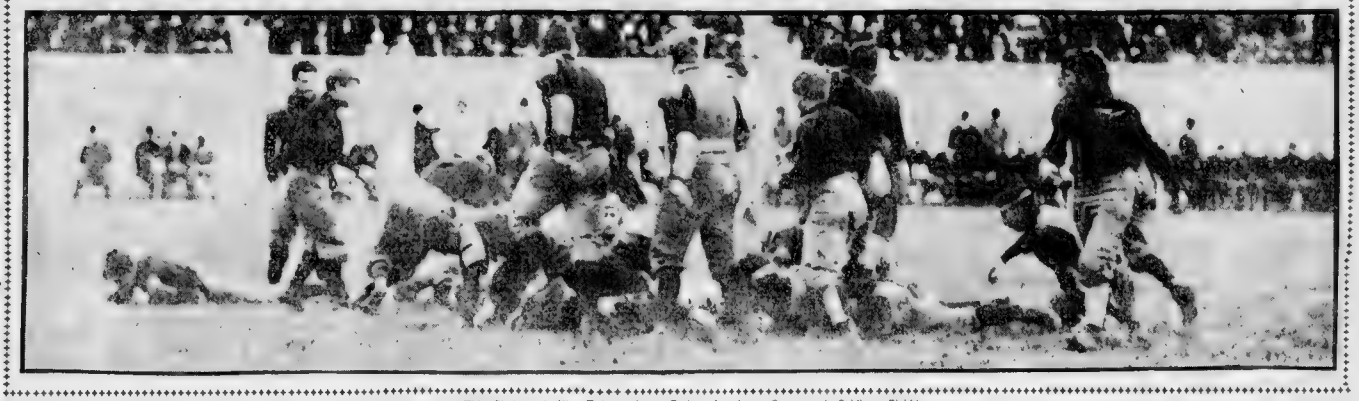
BOSTON AMERICAN
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.
BOSTON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1904.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

HARVARD OPENS GRIDIRON SEASON WITH VERY DECISIVE VICTORY OVER WILLIAMS



(This Photograph Was Taken by a Boston American Camera at Soldiers Field.)

HARVARD AND WILLIAMS ELEVENS AT SOLDIERS FIELD IN OPENING GAME OF FOOTBALL SEASON

RUSSIANS CRUSHED IN BATTLE, QUIT MUKDEN

Center and Flanks Pierced by Fierce Onslaughts by Combined Japanese Armies.

London, Oct. 1. Crushed by the joint attack of the three Japanese armies, under Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu, his rear guard beaten this night and left wings driven back, General Kuropatkin has been forced to abandon Mukden as a base and fall back on Tie Ling.

The aggressive tactics of Field Marshal Oyama have brought about a retention of Liao Yang. The battle is said to be dangerous to either side; the fighting was not so severe, and the engagement was not so prolonged, but General Kuropatkin was again caught in such a position that to attempt to hold Mukden would be to expose himself to the complete and crushing defeat and surrender which he so narrowly escaped at Liao Yang.

Kuropatkin is rapidly reaching a point where he will be compelled to depend upon the railroad for his supplies, owing to the absence of crops to the north of Mukden, while the Japanese now hold all the fertile country to the south, with its great harvests. So far as provisions, equipment and discipline are concerned the Japanese are in better condition than when they first set foot in Manchuria, when they had to transport their supplies with their armies in an enemy's country.

HAMMERED FRONT AND FLANKS.

The battle which drove Kuropatkin from Mukden began with low scout attacks, directed by Marquis Oku on the Russian front and flanks. Kuropatkin had already withdrawn his main column to the north of Liao Yang. To the south of the city, below the River Hun, he stationed a rear guard of 70,000 men. An army formed his right wing, reaching almost to Sin Min Tin, and his left flank was heavily protected.

General Kuroki attacked the rear guard directly from the south, driving it back. The defenders of Mukden proper, expecting Kuroki had already passed around to the defenses of the city, wired to Tie Ling to Muse in the right wing, threatening Sin Min Tin. The engagement lies on the other part of three days, although part of it in the time was continued in the night.

More than a half million men comprised the two armies, a number greater than was engaged at Liao Yang. The Japanese forces were disposed as follows: General Kuroki's army, consisting of 200,000 men, extends six English miles; Oku's army has a front of 10 miles and 200,000 men; Nodzu's army has a front of 10 miles and 150,000 infantry in his extreme left, and 42 guns covered Nodzu and forty battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry and 126 guns.

RUSSIANS HAD 275,000.

Kuropatkin's main column consisted of 120,000 men. The rear guard opposed to Nodzu to the south of Mukden numbered 70,000. The Sin Min Tin army, comprising the right wing, to the west of Mukden, numbered nearly 60,000 men, while the left flank was covered by a screen of cavalry and 126 guns.

The Japanese front of attack was slightly longer than that of the Russians, the Russian line was done in an arc of a circle, the Japanese front was straight. The Japanese left wing and center were concentrated on the Russian

BERLIN IMPRISONED EDITOR THREATENS A SCANDAL BELGIUM PRINCESS OF COBURG DEFENDED BY SISTER FRANCE LAUNCHES ENTERED FOR $10,000 PRIZE ROME.

JAILED EDITOR THREATENS A SCANDAL.

German Minister of Justice Is Accused by Imprisoned Newspaper Man of Perjury and Also of Gambling in Public

SENSATIONAL TRIAL OF BANKER MEYER BEGINS

By Malcolm Clarke.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Copyright, 1904, by American Journal Examiner.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The arrest of Herman Bierman, editor of the Residenbuten, on a warrant sworn out by Minister of Justice and Educating Rubstrat, has caused a great sensation here, and it is the general opinion that the Minister, by causing the arrest, has sealed his own doom, as he will never be able to justify himself in the eyes of the people. From the prison Bierman has already protested in a very strong article in his paper, in which he accuses him of wilful perjury and demands that the minister himself be indicted.

He says he has conclusive evidence which shows that in spite of his sworn testimony before court the minister repeatedly gambled in public almost every evening up to a very short time ago and nearly always won. The minister did not deny the fact that he had been gambling before court, but swored that he had never done so during the last thirteen years. It is said that the attorney-general to whom the arrested editor applied refused to take any action against the minister of justice, although he held proof of his crime in his hands and it is thought that he is afraid of doing anything to have the minister punished because he himself was one of the men implicated in the gambling scandal.

This whole affair promises to be a scandal which will even surpass that of Count Von Mirbach. All Germany is waiting to see what the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in whose duchy the affair has happened, will do.

Accuse Banker of Swindle.

The most sensational trial which Berlin has seen for many a day has begun before the first part of the court of special session, when the noted banker, Fritz Meyer, pleaded not guilty to the accusation of swindling and embezzlement. Mr. Meyer, who was one of the best known speculators on the Berlin Bourse Exchange, disappeared in February, leaving behind him a deficit of twenty-seven million marks, which he had lost on the exchange. Beside this amount, which was lost by German customers, he had many customers in London, Paris and New York, whose loss is said to be more than three million marks.

There are a number of counts, and the public prosecutor in his preliminary speech before the court said that he would prove that Meyer had worked with a big deficit for a number of years, during which time he had [illegible] money [illegible] and [illegible].

After [illegible] the police for three years, and [illegible] all over the country [illegible] to the [illegible] was said to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LONDON SCIENTIST CALLS OLD AGE CURABLE DISEASE PARIS DESTINIES OF FRANCE SWAYED BY WOMAN MOSCOW HANGED JAP SPY PROVED TO BE WOMAN VIENNA

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF CALLS OLD AGE A CURABLE DISEASE; LIFE MAY BE PROLONGED

PROMISE OF LONGER LIFE MADE BY PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF

I believe that it will be possible in the future to prolong life beyond the limits which it reaches in the present day.

I should recommend people to take sour milk, such as is consumed in large quantities by the Bulgarians, who are noted for their longevity.—PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF.

Famous Scholar Declares That Science, Some Day, Will Find Means to Add Years to the Life of Man.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Old age can be cured and the day is not far approaching when it will be possible to prolong human life beyond its present limits, according to a remarkable interview with Professor Elie Metchnikoff, in the October number of the Pall Mall Magazine.

The noted scholar strongly recommends the drinking of large quantities of sour milk for the destruction of the hundreds of thousands of deadly microbes that are launched daily within the human body.

BY PROFESSOR ELIE METCHNIKOFF.

There is undoubtedly a great resemblance between old age and a diseased state of the body. I believe, therefore, that it will be possible in the future to prolong life beyond the limits which it reaches in the present day. Man attained a much greater age in Biblical times than he does now, and the efforts of science should be directed to bringing about a similar state of things nowadays. The discovery of a cure for one terrible disease will be a great step in that direction; and the suppression of alcoholism, which is accountable for 25 per cent. of cases of arteriosclerosis, will still further increase the chances of people living to a "good old age."

But much more than this can be done. The human system is poisoned in other ways than those I have indicated, and in no way so frequently as by the innumerable microbes which swarm in the large intestine. This organ is one of the proofs of the simian origin of man, and is not only useless in his present state, but positively harmful.

Many Faults in Man's Construction.

Man is very, very far from being perfectly constructed. The existence of that very prevalent disease known as appendicitis is another proof. Like the large intestine, the appendix is a useless organ, and, as frequent operations show, can well be dispensed with. But, as a matter of fact, the human body presents numerous instances of imperfection. Even the eye—that most perfect of human organs—has been proved by a great German scientist named Helmholtz to support the theory that there is a woeful lack of harmony between the exterior and the interior world. In short, we are not as well adapted to the conditions of life as orchids and certain insects, such as those wonderful burrowing wasps, which paralyze their victims in order to store them up as food for their young by unerringly stinging them in a nerve centre.

But let me return to the question of the large intestine, and the hundreds of thousands of microbes which find a home there. Strassburger estimates that we nourish as many as 1280,000,000,000,000 every day of our lives. These contain a large number of species. Some serve a useful purpose from the point of view of digestion, but the majority only do harm in poisoning the system. To prove to you what a disadvantage this organ is from the point of view of longevity, let me tell you that birds live much longer than mammals.

The former, with the exception of the ostrich and other large running birds, which, by-the-bye, are short-lived, have no large intestine, whereas the latter possess that undoubtedly dispensable organ.

Too Early for Organ's Removal by Surgery.

Far advanced though our surgical knowledge be at the present day, I should not advise the removal of the large intestine. In the distant future such a thing may be possible without running the slightest risk.

But for the present it is more rational to act upon the harmful microbes of the large intestine by means of useful ones, such as those which are found in sour milk.

In order, therefore, to tend to make old age really physiological, and not pathological, as I contend it is in the present day, I should recommend people to take sour milk, such as is consumed in large quantities by the Bulgarians, who are noted for their longevity. Some of this has been sent to me by Professor Massol, of Geneva; and I find that it contains a large bacillus, remarkable for the great quantity of lactic acid which it is capable of producing. Here we have a microbe which does not normally exist in our intestinal flora, and which can be introduced with very great benefit to health.

Abstain From Uncooked Food.

This, however, is not the only measure we should take. We should abstain from all uncooked vegetables and fruits, for these, in spite of being washed, often contain the most injurious microbes. It is true that some disappear in the intestines, as Dr. Bienstock found in the case of tetanic spores which he discovered in the earth of his strawberry garden; but this is not always so, and it is undoubtedly prudent to eat only cooked food and drink only boiled water.

The microbes which find a home in the intestines are well deserving of study. Should it be found impossible to eliminate some of the harmful ones by means of the methods at present employed, it might be found possible to render them inoffensive by the use of corresponding serums. For instance, we already know of a serum which acts against the microbe of botulism, a microbe which is capable of producing the most serious derangements in the human digestive system.

Thinks Old Age Caused by Microbes.

You will remember that I said there was a great similarity between old age and disease. Well, we have arrived at that conclusion because quite a number of families take an atrophic form. Sometimes it is muscular atrophy, at others atrophy of the kidneys or liver.

Now, a deep study of these diseases has proved to us that there is no difference between the mechanism of senile atrophy and that of atrophy caused by a microbe or a poison.

Hence we are led to ask ourselves if old age is not caused by the intervention of microbes or their poisons?

Would not their presence account for that extraordinary battle which takes place in old people between the noble and simple elements of their organisms—a battle in which the macrophages take so deadly a part?

When I speak of a battle I use the word in no metaphorical sense. On old age creeping upon us a veritable battle is waged in the most secret parts of our bodies. I must tell you that in all parts of the human body there are cells which have preserved a good deal of their independence. They are called phagocytes, and they perform a very useful work in eating up all sorts of solid bodies which are not wanted in the system. For instance, in apoplexy they absorb the blood which obstructs the brain.

Phagocytes are divided into two classes—small mobile phagocytes called microphages, and large phagocytes or macrophages, which are sometimes met with and sometimes fixed. Generally speaking, the former inhabit the body of microbes, whilst the latter cure us of mechanical lesions such as wounds.

Macrophages Attack Cells in Brain.

In the case of old people the role of the macrophages is reversed. Their action becomes retrograde, and they attack the parts which they once defended.

Macrophages attack the nerve cells of the brain or the hepatic ducts of the liver, in every case producing conjunctive tissue which slowly blocks up the system and kills. Their action, again, can be observed in a very interesting manner in the whitening of the hair that comes with age by the game of chromophages. At a given moment these cells become mobile and carry off the coloring matter, sometimes directing themselves into the skin, sometimes leaving the organism altogether. The extreme porosity of the bones of old people, as my researches with M. Weinberg have proved, is due to a similar cause.

How to Combat Senile Degeneration.

Evidently the only way to combat senile degeneration is, on the one hand, to strengthen the vital elements of the body, and, on the other, to weaken the aggressive tendency of the phagocytes. But the problem is a complex and delicate one, and it will demand preliminary researches both numerous and long. We have not been working at it for more than a year, so you will understand that the question is far from being ripe for discussion.

However, I can say this, that the finding of a solution is quite within the bounds of possibility; it seems to me to be a scientific question, like any other. Knowing, as we do, that the properties of cellular elements change under certain influences, it is quite reasonable to try to discover a means of strengthening the nerve-cells of the brain or other organs and the muscular fibres of the heart, and especially as our task has been facilitated by M. J. Bordet's discovery of cytotoxic serums.

Briefly, the method of obtaining these cells is as follows: The cellular elements with which you are experimenting—red globules, renal or liver cells, as the case may be—are injected into an animal of a different species. At the Pasteur Institute we use sheep for this purpose. When the operation has been performed a number of times, a serum is prepared from the animal's blood, a cytotoxic serum, since it will act on the particular cells which were introduced into the organism. These serums produce a somewhat similar effect to digitalin, powerful doses kill, whilst small doses cure or ameliorate certain parts of the body.

Anaemic Patients Benefited.

We have found, for instance, that small doses of a serum which is capable of dissolving the red globules of human blood increase their number when injected into man. Anaemic subjects have received undoubted benefit by this treatment at the hands of Dr. Belomorsky, of St. Petersburg.

The work we are engaged upon is not so simple and straightforward as a layman might at first be inclined to think.

On being told of the discovery of these cytotoxic serums, he may jump to the conclusion that all we have got to do is to inject into sheep, or other animals, certain human organs, finely ground up, in order to obtain, after a few weeks, cell poisons which can at once be used to strengthen the noble elements of the human body. Unfortunately the problem is not so easy as that. Indeed, apart from the fact that in scientific problems of this kind it is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, we meet with all sorts of difficulties in the course of our investigations.

Obstacles Met by Scientists.

An initial obstacle is encountered in obtaining the materials with which to perform our experiments. For the organs we need are rarely removed under conditions which make it possible to inject them into animals. According to French law, an autopsy cannot be made until twenty-four hours after death, and by that time, of course, the parts in question are useless for our purpose. So what we do is to obtain, whenever possible, the bodies of still-born children. Presuming that all these difficulties are overcome, we encounter other problems which are even more complex. Cytotoxic serums are so powerful in their action that the utmost care is needed in using them. We have to determine the exact dose which is effective.

Who are our subjects? There, again, is a difficulty. Having no aged people upon whom to experiment, we have to confine our attention to the insane. You will readily understand, therefore, that within these narrow limits our progress is exceedingly slow. I am convinced, however, that in time—perhaps not before ten years have elapsed—our efforts to strengthen the noble elements of the human system will be crowned with success.

Old Age Something Abnormal.

But the strengthening of these elements is not the only thing we must do in trying to find a cure for that chronic infectious malady which we call old age. We must endeavor to discover the causes for senile degeneration. Its analogy to certain forms of disease convinces me that there must be a common cause; and if so, scientists should, at some future time, be able to prolong life beyond its present limits.

I cannot help thinking that there is something abnormal about old age. Its subject is one which should be studied scientifically. Counsels such as those which are given by one of the London doctors, Dr. Weber—moderation in eating and drinking, pure air, exercise, baths, and the avoidance of all mental work are all very well in their way; but they do not entirely solve the problem. It is an undoubted fact that many people who live most solitary become permanently old. Science, therefore, must come to the rescue.

What we need are old men. It is very erroneous to regard aged people as a burden to society. At the present state of our inquiry they can serve the most useful purpose, and, as I said in my lecture, there is a certain consolation in the thought that when we ourselves are incapable of studying old age we may still be of use as subjects for other scientific observers.

PROFESSOR ELIE METCHNIKOFF IN HIS LABORATORY.

The Famous Scholar Who Has Made the Sensational Prophecy That Old Age Can Be Cured Is Here Shown at Work in His Laboratory.

MAXIM'S RIVAL 5,000 FEET IN AIR.

Sees Aviator Weldon Successful in Test of His Newly Invented Machine for Aerial Navigation

WEIGHS 150 POUNDS; CARRIES 100 POUNDS

By Paul Lambeth.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Copyright, 1901, by American Journal-Examiner.

London that I. Ste Hiram Maxim has a formidable rival in solving the problem of aerial navigation, in Senor Alvarez, whose flying machine went up from the [illegible] ground. It looks like a huge bird with great white wings, measuring forty feet from tip to tip.

The motive power is a two-horse power [illegible] machine only weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, and [illegible] which is [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BASEBALL CHAMPS WIN IN FAIR CITY PUGILISM WALCOTT FOUGHT WITH BROKEN ARM FOOTBALL HARVARD EASILY BEATS WILLIAMS OTHER SPORTS

CHAMPS IN OLD TIME FORM AGAIN AND WIN EASILY FROM BROWNS

Big Bill Dineen a Great Puzzler from the Start, and the Fair City Boys Couldn't Touch His Benders.

Boston and New York are still keeping close together. Many of the baseball fans thought that there would surely be a change in the standing to-day, but none developed. The Bostons got revenge by trimming the Browns to a merry tune. The former were very much disappointed when they learned that their great rivals, the Highlanders, took the White Sox into camp. The Hub team is playing the Browns to-day, and they expect to regain the lead. That solitary win in five games served as splendid encouragement for Collins's boys, with the result that they are unusually confident of winning to-day's hard battle. While the Champs are fooling with McAleer's pets, the New Yorks will be running up against a snag in the Chicagos, who are playing excellent ball these days. If this all pans out and the New Yorks lose, as all the dopists predict, Boston will stand a much better show to win the pennant. It is up to the White Sox to win, as they are playing on their home grounds, and before a Sunday crowd, too, which alone should be conducive to a Chicago victory. Here's hoping that Boston wins, while New York loses!

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

GAMES TO-DAY.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

By A. H. C. Mitchell.

Boston American Staff Correspondent with the team.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—The Champs finally broke loose and rolled up an easy victory over the Browns, 6 to 1. It was championship ball all stages on the part of the Bostons, both with the bat and in the field. They took a chance at bases now and then, batted in good style and made hearty everything count.

Their play to-day was as different from that of the past four days as butter is from eggs. They got the jump on the Browns from the start and kept their lead to the end.

Whitney, the clever shortstop of the Browns had an off day which helped some, but as the game was played, McAleer's men were built a look in.

Big Bill Dineen was in great form, letting the home team down with five scattered hits. He did not issue a base on balls nor struck out five Browns. The Champs did considerable batting in the box and most of their runs were scored in the second inning. Two were scored on Dineen's single, Freeman's double and Stahl's single. Another run was added in the third on Ferris's single, Collins's sacrifice and Parent's single.

Ross Willis Sudhoff was comparatively easy. Three were hits, but fielding errors helped to make the victory an easy one.

Hobe's Big Appetite.

Mighty few were missed on the desert as Ferris played a ... game at second base and ate up everything in sight, besides ...

Dineen Almost There.

Boston had a fine chance to score in the third. Dineen led off with a single over second. Both walked and Parent sacrificed them a base, but Stahl flied to Burkett and Freeman struck out, trying to ...

In the fourth Freeman ... which scored ... Parent ... Stahl ... Ferris ... Collins ... Dineen ... Criger ... Sudhoff ... Young ...

Burkett took second ... Ferris ... Hoffman ... Williams ... to left. Hines struck ... Dineen ... Hoffman ... Lachance, Ferris and Criger ... Dineen ... Hahn.

Boston had a fine chance to score in the third. Dineen led off with a single over second. Both walked and Parent sacrificed them a base, but Stahl flied to Burkett and Freeman struck out, trying to ...

In the fourth ... which scored ... Parent ... Stahl ... Ferris ... Collins ... Dineen ... Criger ... Sudhoff ... Young ...

Burkett took second ... Ferris ... Hoffman ... Williams ... to left. Hines struck ... Dineen ... Hoffman ... Lachance, Ferris and Criger ... Dineen ... Hahn.

Totals ... 9 12 24 11 1 Totals ... 1 5 27 15 3

Game called on account of darkness.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Stahl, Criger. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Dineen, Parent. Stolen bases—Freeman, Stahl, Ferris, Collins. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Sudhoff, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Sudhoff, 1. Wild pitch—Sudhoff. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Washington, 3. Time—1h. 40m. Umpires—Connolly and Sheridan. Attendance—1,500.

INDIANS TAKE TWO.

Special to the Boston American.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—Cleveland defeated Washington in the first game of a double-header by the score of 4 to 0. Donahue allowed but only four hits, scattered in as many innings. In the second game in a terrific batting rally in the eighth inning, when, after two were out, eight hits for a total of nine runs were registered. This makes the ninth straight victory for Cleveland. Up to the eighth inning the game was close and interesting, all the runs being earned. The batting of Flick and Bernhard, assisted by Lush, were the features. The scores:

First Game.

CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON.

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; Powell and Clarke. Time—1h. 30m.

Second Game.

CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON.

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Patten and Clarke. Time—2h. 10m. Umpires—Connolly and Sheridan. Attendance—1,500.

ATHLETICS' BAD DAY.

First Game.

DETROIT. PHILADELPHIA.

Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt; Plank and Powers. Time—1h. 45m.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. PHILADELPHIA.

Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt; Coakley and Powers. Time—1h. 30m.

NEW YORK, 7; CHICAGO, 2.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—New York took the ... game from Chicago to-day by a decisive score. ... Hitchcock ... the leadership ... Mathewson ... Chicago ... Hitchcock ... Mathewson ... Chicago ... Hitchcock ... Mathewson ... Chicago ... Hitchcock

RACING HOW THEY RAN AT GRAVESEND TROTTING NEW SPEEDWAY CLUB LIKELY AUTOMOBILING OLDFIELD MAKES NEW RECORDS ATHLETICS

Scene on Soldiers Field Just Before the First Touchdown Was Scored By the Crimson Eleven. Harvard and Williams Players in a Merry Little Scrimmage in Centre of the Field in the Last Half

(These Photographs Were Taken by a Boston American Camera Man at Soldiers Field.)

CRIMSONS' FINE WORK PLEASED THE COACHES

RESULTS OF FOOTBALL GAMES.

At Soldiers Field—Harvard, 24; Williams, 0.

At Princeton — Princeton, 10; Georgetown, 0.

At New Haven—Yale, 42; Trinity, 0.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 17; Mass. State, 0.

At Providence—University of Maine, 6; Brown, 0.

At New York—Columbia, 16; Wesleyan, 0.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 24; Virginia, 0.

At Lewiston—Holy Cross, 0; Bates, 0.

At Dorchester—Dorchester High, 17; Boston Latin, 0.

At Dedham—Dedham High, 12; Perkins Academy, 0.

At Carlisle—Dickenson, 58; Albright, 0.

At Easton—Lafayette, 12; Ursinus, 0.

At West Point—West Point, 12; Tufts, 0

At Itnica—Cornell, 20; Rochester, 6. 0.

At Carlisle—Indians, 41; Gettysburg, 0.

At Andover—Andover, 16; New Hampshire State, 0.

At Brunswick—Exeter, 11; Bowdoin, 0.

At Franklin Field—Kenwood Academy, 5; Mechanics Art High, 0.

At Weymouth—Roxbury Latin, 12; Thayer Academy, 0.

At Malden—Malden High, 33; Everett High, 0.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 28; Earlham, 0.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan, 33; Case, 0.

At Chicago—Chicago, 56; Indiana, 0.

At Chicago—Northwestern University, 34; Northwestern College, 0.

At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 65; Carlton, 0.

At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 45; Fort Sheridan, 0.

At Worcester—Worcester Tech., 16; Worcester Academy, 0.

At Springfield—Springfield Training School, 27; Rhode Island College, 0.

At Southboro—St. Marks, 2; Cambridge Latin, 0.

Continued from First Page

pushed over ten more. Mills dug his way through the apex of the line to Wil[illegible] forty-yard line.

[illegible] was used again and chopped off two [illegible] left tackle and guard. The ball [illegible] Williams' [illegible] was [illegible] Mills [illegible] Means [illegible] Meier and Overson displaced Hull and Sprice at tackle.

Means kicked to Williams's fifteen yard line and Brown ran it out to the twenty-five.

Meier blocked Bates's kick and Parker fell on the ball on the 10-yard line. Hinman was [illegible] Mills got five yards at centre, but Williams held for downs on the nine-yard line.

Williams got to the 10-yard line, and then kicked to Iverson on the 50-yard line. Marshall got him after he had rolled some distance after taking the punt.

Then Harvard went for a touchdown. Hanley getting over, and Krom got the goal. Score Harvard, 24, Williams, 0.

There remained but a few minutes to play, and time was called with the ball in Harvard's possession on the Williams 45-yard line.

TOUCHDOWN MADE.

[illegible] found a stonewall defence when [illegible] Line [illegible] Mills [illegible] Hanley [illegible] Brown [illegible] Meier [illegible] Means [illegible] Williams [illegible] Parker [illegible] Hull [illegible] Sprice [illegible] Overson

REALTY SALES WERE OVER $500,000.

October Opens with Several Large Transfers of City Property—Consolidation Estate Was Among the Sales.

HELD BY IRA FINLEY FOR 18 NORED YEARS

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company Buys Block on Federal Square and Will Put up a Building.

[illegible]

E for Back Bay.

[illegible]

Appeared Last in Paterson.

Mr. Jefferson [illegible]

Back Bay Property Sold.

[illegible]

Medford House Sold.

[illegible]

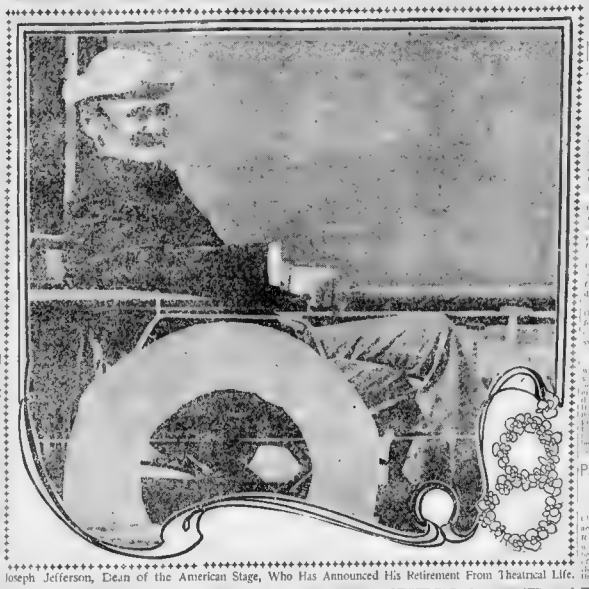
Everett Transfer

[illegible]

In West Roxbury.

[illegible]

JOSEPH JEFFERSON ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE STAGE



Joseph Jefferson, Dean of the American Stage, Who Has Announced His Retirement From Theatrical Life.

'RIP VAN WINKLE' TO PLAY NO MORE.

Actor Is Improving in Health, Great Actor Thinks He Can Never Again Appear in Roles That Have Made Him Famous

DECISION RESULT OF HIS RECENT ILLNESS

[illegible]

HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED.

[illegible]

PRICE ON HIS HEAD MAN HUNTED BY POSSE.

Connecticut Woods Searched for Man Whose Shots Have Sent Two Men to the Hospital in a Dying Condition

[illegible]

ENOUGH POISON IN POT TO KILL 100

Benefactors Accuse 16-Year-Old Boy of Trying to Kill Whole Family.

Baltimore, Oct. 1—Robert Weitzel, a sixteen year old boy, is accused of attempting to poison a whole family by putting enough Paris green in their coffee pot to kill hundreds. The family had bought a new coffee pot and given him employment and board. Not the least motive can be found. When most frequent at a meal of coffee for [illegible] and Mrs. Mary Buchard, Rhoda, of No. 2[illegible] South Bond street, and A. D. Cross, [illegible] Fell Point. Dr. Buchard sent the coffee to [illegible] and he pronounced it Paris green. There was enough to poison 100 people. The boy was held for trial.

TWO MEN MISSING; MAY BE DROWNED

Charles Magwood and Joseph McNeil, of Roxbury, Went Out in Sloop Friday.

Charles Magwood, twenty-eight years old, and Joseph McNeil, thirty-one, both living at No. 34 Howard street, Roxbury, have been missing from their home since early Friday morning. Mrs. Mary Donovan, with whom they board, says that both of the men went out in a fishing sloop with whom they board, says that both of the men went out in a fishing sloop with Moon Island in their thirteen-foot sloop Moonan. It is feared they were drowned and the harbor police have been instructed to search for them or for trace of their sloop.

Magwood is employed as a teamster and is married. McNeil is a widower, and has a son and daughter. He is employed at the New England Pulp Company's factory in Roxbury.

FUGITIVE FORGER ON STEAMSHIP FOR EUROPE.

Whiteman, Wanted in Boston, Who Slipped Sleuths by Leap from Express Train, Sails on the Noordland

[illegible]

FIREMEN ENDORSE "THE MAN WITH RED SHIRT."

Veterans' Credentials Given to the Man Who Canvasses in Uniform to Aid Movement for Association Home

President John Taylor and Secretary William P. Cherrington of the Veteran Firemen's association, in a letter to the BOSTON AMERICAN, explain the identity of "The man with the red shirt." He is prosecuting the organization and has its [illegible]

In reply to many [illegible] as to the "Man with the red shirt," who is [illegible] soliciting for the Boston Veteran Firemen's association, will you kindly allow me to say that he is [illegible] and has been in Mr. [illegible] Hodgdon, one of the [illegible] agents of the association. He is entirely [illegible] the veteran firemen of the [illegible] and is a thoroughly reliable man. He will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REAL ESTATE

C. E. JENNINGS,
1001, 1002, 1003, 1004 Old South Bldg.

DORCHESTER—5-flat house; the rents will pay for it; get your rent free; all rented for $442 a year; taxes, $48; price $4,800. Corner lot; 6 rooms to rent. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South bldg.

HOW IS THIS FOR A SNAP?—2-family house, 13 rooms, modern improvements; assessed at $3,200. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South bldg.

EVERETT, 7-9 Woodlawn st.—Fine 2-family house, 14 and 6 rooms; 2 baths; steam heat; modern building; cost at present price $8,000; about 30 days. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South building.

EVERETT, 281 Chelsea st.—6-room house, nice condition; lot 50x100; fine location; price $2,200. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South building.

EVERETT, 28 Foster st.—As pretty as a picture. 8 rooms, every improvement, set range and sofa; $2,600; $500 can remain on mortgage. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South bldg. 444 Broadway, Everett.

MALDEN—174 and 176 Adams st. 2-family house, separate in every way, in excellent repair; rents, $30 per month; price, $3,000; $1,000 can remain. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South bldg.; 444 Broadway, Everett.

EVERETT—$1,900; house and stable, 7-room house, in excellent repair, 1/2 acre of land, 20 grape vines, fruit trees in bearing; 2 minutes to electric cars; $300 down and $10 a month. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South bldg.; 444 Broadway, Everett.

HERE IS A CORKING GOOD 12-acre stock farm in Hollis, Me., 1 mile south of Saco; about 1 acre tillage, balance pasture and wood; this must be sold now to settle estate; if you want a farm at once I want it to run for $400 less than assessed value; there is a practically new 10-room French roof dwelling; a 9-room cottage house; a large barn of hothouse frame, 50 young bearing fruit trees, stock ready to turn in; 75 tons hay; 100 bushels potatoes of hay this season; I will pay a man's car fare from and to Saco, Me., if he comes to look at it; first man to has seen this year to this claim farm; price, $2,000; $1,000 in cash secures it. W. H. BAKER, Milford, Mass.

5 ACRES of the best of tillage and grass land, 1 acre young cottage house of 7 rooms, right with town, blinds, newly painted and shingled, not a dollar to put in repairs; must be sold to the highest bidder, due on wire for sale; free 5 days. Address W. H. BAKER, Milford, Mass. Telephone connection. Will be sold to the highest bidder; this is a first-class location, steam cars, stock, potatoes, etc.; buildings all in good repair; will be sold at a reasonable discount; price only $1,000; 1 will accept $500 cash, balance on mortgage; 5 per cent interest; this property is worth $2,000; but must be sold. Address W. H. BAKER, 28 So. Main st., Milford, Mass.

$100 SECURES THIS

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COTTAGE HOME—Here is an exceptional chance; I will to close up estate sell you this 5-acre place, with 6-room house, stable 30x34, new henhouse 18x30, 15 apple, 9 pear, good water right in house, beautiful shade, fine location, steam cars, stock, potatoes, etc.; buildings all in good repair; will be sold at a reasonable discount; price only $1,000; 1 will accept $100 cash, balance on mortgage; 5 per cent interest; this property is worth $2,000; but must be sold. Address W. H. BAKER, 28 So. Main st., Milford, Mass.

FOR SA'.E

$800 DOWN.
2-FAMILY HOUSE, 10 r., all improvements, $,000 ft. land, rented $50 month, cost $7,000 to build; price $6,500. POWERS, 1126 Blue Hill ave.

FOR SALE—3-apartment, 18 r., all imp., sliding doors, fine order, 2 baths, set range, beautiful shade, will consider any offer; only $3,000; near Dorchester ave. POWERS, 1126 Blue Hill ave.

NEAR WARREN ST.—2-family house, 15 r., steel, $7,000. POWERS, 1126 Blue Hill ave.

First-class Newton Residences

HANG UP LOCATION, 10 rooms, billiard room, piazza, latest improved sun parlor, hot air and steam heat, set range, all conveniences; price $7,500; will exchange for very good city property. ADAM, THOMPSON & CO., 53 State st.

ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE 10-room house, in Newton, just completed, 9 rooms on first floor, hot water heat, set range, 3 rooms on second floor, 2 baths, set tubs, 3 rooms on third floor, large lot; will sell at $7,200 if taken at once; see this before you buy. ADAM, THOMPSON & CO., State st.

OTHER HOUSES in all the Newtons, at all prices and on all terms. Come and see us. ADAM, THOMPSON & CO., 53 State st., Room 930, Telephone.

Johnson's Bargain Counter.

WE are at the old stand—and are prepared for the rush.

A VERITABLE "GARDEN OF EDEN"—In Dorchester; single 8-room house; all imps.; furnace; lot 50x100; fruit of first and choicest varieties; grapes, pears, etc.; steam and electric; little sale price $3,200; easy terms. A. S. JOHNSON, 1405 Dorchester ave.

MORTGAGES says sell for $4,200; yearly now $ family, 12 rooms; all imps.; finished; st.; near everything; a bargain. A. S. JOHNSON, 1405 Dorchester ave.

NEW 5-APT.—Ready Nov. 1; 18 rooms; all imps.; finished in hardwood; 2 baths; steam; rents only $4,788. A. S. JOHNSON, 1405 Dorchester ave., Cedar Corner.

A Workingman's Opportunity

Near cars, schools and stores, corner house in Somerville, arranged for 2 families; 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, at 2,Scarff; lot 30x90; price $4,500; terms to suit purchaser. JOHN J. CAHIGAN, 70 State st.

NICE BUILDING LOTS in West End of Malden; also Swedish Woods for sale; purchaser can be bought very low, 10c. to 20c. per foot. E. H. HOWARD, 70 State st., Boston.

$500 CottAGE, 3 rooms, large lot, near electric; $1,800, 6 rooms, modern conveniences, near cars; $2,500, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, near electric; $3,000, 11 rooms, all improvements, near electric; $4,000, 2-family house, 7 rooms in each house. HOODY & CO., 11 Pleasant st., Malden square.

D. J. DALY,
AUCTIONEER,
83 SAVIN HILL AV. DORCHESTER.

AUCTION SALE
THREE-FAMILY H., off Park st., Dorchester, Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 10 a.m., house has 2 sets of 5 rooms, all modern improvements, situated in the very finest district in Dorchester, 4 minutes from Fields Corner transfer station, 4 minutes from Harvard st. cars; house is in A1 condition and is a very positive bargain; terms, $500 cash, balance of time at sale; for complete details of auctioneer.

MELROSE HOUSES.

UNEQUALED for attractiveness, neighborhood, artistic modern, small or large; bargains; easy to suit. SO. MATUR, opp. City Hall, Melrose.

2 Riley st., Boston.

FOR SALE—Great bargain in Needham, only 12 miles from Boston, near steam and electric cars; 8-room house, all modern conveniences, stable, 1/2 acre land; terms reasonable. GILBERT & CO., 258 Old South Building.

FOR SALE—Single new 8-room house, all improvements, best location in Parkman, Everett, nice neighborhood, steam heat, set tubs, etc. GILBERT & CO., 258 Old South Building.

FOR SALE—2-family house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, separate rooms for servants, steam heat, set tubs, open plumbing, electric lights, fireplaces, $8,500, near everything. GILBERT & CO., 258 Old South Building.

FOR SALE—Farm, 27 miles from Boston, 19 miles from railroad station; 100 acres; 60 in fruit; large house, barn, stable, etc.; 60 ft. front; terms easy. GILBERT & CO., 258 Old South Building.

SINGLE HOUSE 10 rooms and bath, an ideal home, town sixths, cost $7,000, fruit trees, steam and electric. WM. J. TYLER.

DORCHESTER—2-fam. house, 12 r. and 3 bath, new and up to date; a good investment. WM. J. TYLER, 311 Tremont Building, Boston.

WANTED—Single and 2-family houses in Roxbury or Dorchester; customers waiting. WM. J. TYLER, 311 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

NEEDHAM—New 8-room gen. built by day with no end of modern conveniences; make offer; date of sale $8,500; only $100 cash required. W. A. BURRELL, 507 Main st., tel. 101-2.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS—$25 down, $25 per month, for house, no lease, large lot, near cars; all imps., shades, combination fixtures; first-class in every way; price $3,600. Owner, W. A. BURRELL, 507 Main st., tel. 101-2.

FRANK S. MASON
THOMPSON SQ.,
CHARLESTOWN.

$1,000—2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, modern. MASON, cor. J. H. KING, Salesman.

$1,100—2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, 577 sq. ft. land, with 2 stables. MASON.

$1,200—1-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE, 6 rooms, 700 sq. ft. land, rents $14 mo. MASON.

$1,200—SINGLE FRAME HOUSE, 6 rooms, rents $14 mo. MASON, Thompson sq., or J. H. KING.

$1,400—11-ROOM HOUSE, 900 sq. ft. land, rents for $200 a year. MASON.

$1,500—2-FAM. FRAME HOUSE, 8-room house, fine repair, easy terms. MASON.

$1,700—2-FAM. HOUSE, only $800 cash needed, rents $250 yr. MASON, Thompson sq.

$1,700—2-FAM. HOUSE, 950 sq. ft. land, rents $240. MASON, Thompson sq., or J. H. KING.

$1,750—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 825 sq. ft. land, rents $232. MASON, Thompson sq.

$2,000—CORNER 2-FAM. HOUSE, 10 rooms and bath, 1,197 sq. ft. land, rents $288. MASON.

$2,200—ON RUSSELL ST., nice 2-family house, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. MASON.

$2,400—2-FAMILY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, rents $288; very sunny. MASON.

$2,500—2-FAM. FRAME DWELLING, 10 rooms, rents for $312, 1,000 sq. ft. land. MASON.

$2,800—3-FAMILY TENEMENT HOUSE, 14 rooms, rents $432; 1,275 sq. ft. land; rents $360. MASON.

$3,050—WELL-BUILT, 2-family, 18-room house; rents $480; 1,500 sq. ft. land. Thompson sq., or J. H. KING.

$4,000—12-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, 2,332 sq. ft. land, corner location; rents $540. MASON.

$4,200—BARGAIN, 2-family brick front, splendid repair, good condition; 16 r. rents. MASON.

$4,800—BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms and bath, assessed $5,600, 1,800 sq. ft. land, MASON.

$2,500—2-FLAT BRICK HOUSE, new, rented for $250 per month; investment. MASON.

$6,000—MONUMENT AV., fine brick house, 1 family. FRANK S. MASON, or J. H. KING, Thompson sq.

$8,000—14 ROOMS AND STORE, on Bunker Hill st., 2,000 sq. ft. land, rents $900. MASON.

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FARM, STOCK AND TOOLS.

ATTRACTIVE little farm of 165 acres; easily worked fields; keep 10 cows; 1,000 cords hard wood, 10,000 feet pine; 2 miles from R. R. station from market; 50 thrifty fruit trees, apples, plums, pears and cherries; only 2 miles from city; rent 6-room house and all the stock; large barn, 36x64, with basement; carriage house, tool house, hennery, corn house and shop; this is a good money earning spring water to buildings from never-failing source; owner wants a tenant who will work the farm on shares, 2 horses, farming tools and machinery; location healthful, delightful, and many desirable neighbors; there is a good butternut orchard besides the maple sugar orchard; these are the best properties in this market; if you want a place for summer or winter, this is the one; price, $4,000; terms, $500 cash and $500 per year, with interest; illustrated circular free. E. A. STACY, Farm Dept. 59 Boylston st., Boston. Open evenings. Telephone connection. Will be sold to the highest bidder; this is a first-class location, steam cars, stock, potatoes, etc.; buildings all in good repair; will be sold at a reasonable discount; price only $1,000; I will accept $500 cash, balance on mortgage; 5 per cent interest; this property is worth $2,000; but must be sold. Address W. H. BAKER, 28 So. Main st., Milford, Mass.

30 ACRES FARMING LAND—$30 an acre; easy terms. HOVEY, 80 Court st.

4 ELEGANT HOUSE LOTS—At Cottage Park, Weymouth, Mass.; $1 down, $1 week; easy payments. HOVEY, 80 Court st., Boston.

3-ROOM HOUSE—4 acres land, all for $100. HOVEY, 80 Court st.

2-ROOM HOUSE—[illegible] of land; all for $300; land alone cost more. HOVEY, 80 Court st.

15-ACRE farm, Albany road, $2,500, $600 down, or will sell at less cash; 8-room house, fine barn, $2,000, $500 down; 25 acres in Mansfield, extra fine land, $1,500; 12 acres, 8-room house, Wrentham, $1,200; 2 acres, 2-room house, lots of wood and fruit, $300; 10 acres, Foxboro, $1,000; 2 acres, Norton, $200; 40 acres, Norton, $1,000; 2 acres, Walpole, $300; 2 acres, Walpole, $300; 2 acres, Walpole, $300

DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION!

Do you want anything? Have you anything to sell or exchange? The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

AGENTS WANTED.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

AMERICAN AGENTS WANTED—Any one wishing steady employment at good wages should investigate, and are enthusiastic; no one having good references need apply; we have the best selling household article on the market; sells at sight to every family; costs 25c.; sold for a year; they sell like hot cakes; commission 40 per cent.; good sized sample and terms to agent by express to every state; room for 10 more good agents in this district; call or write A. E. Rogerson's room 34, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

AGENTS can make money selling shoestrings to dealers; sample and particulars free; postage 10 cents. H. KIRKBRIDE 169 Elm st., Manchester, New Hampshire.

AGENTS to handle our goods—Mammoth Advertising Box—Fine Toilet soaps; something new and attractive; sells on sight; $10 a day can be made; don't miss this golden opportunity; write today. The Tuttle Soap Co., Dept. 1, Rutland, Vt. S. A.

AGENTS wanted everywhere to handle Novelty Sign Letter; new invention; sells on sight; big profit; 500 varieties; catalogue free. SULLIVAN MFG. CO. Magnetowan av., Chicago, Ill.

ALUMINUM COMIC TRAYS—Extremely funny, full of engraving; big money maker; sells on sight; ships complete; 10 cents; particulars free. Hilton Mfg. Co., 8 Hilton Block, Rochester, N. H.

AGENTS—Portables, all kinds, 10c. to $1, agents take back with pens, $2 buggy printing free; 45 dealers of every description, Rates Ring Co., 24 Vandine st.

AGENTS WANTED—To handle a well-known article; sells on sight; 100 per cent profit. Address Agent, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

A SET of complete buttons is what you want; send dime to Hughes Mfg. Co., Box 646, Providence, R. I.

AGENTS—Medical fire opals; examination absolutely free; sell on sight; 100 per cent profit. Curio Co., Lexington, Texas Medical building.

AGENTS, $5 to $20 made daily; the greatest seller of the age; 1 sample free; full particulars and information. THE BISON CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—How to make best vanilla for 25c.; name, formula free; Parmelee Vanilla Co., Parmeleeville, Conn.

ADVERTISING MEN—$50 a week; genuine money maker; big profit. Manufacturer, N. H.

FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS for our contract proposition. Dept. 1, good commission. See Mr. Bigelow, 9 to 9, 2 to 5, 6 to 8, Adams house.

HORSERADISH—Agents wanted everywhere, not here for children, where you live; 100 per cent profit; sells on sight; write for terms. Sentenal, A. R. 11 Vine st., Worcester, Mass.

HUSTLING AGENTS—Make money selling most fast sell; our 25c. grease and germ destroyer, a powder used in kitchens, bathrooms, etc.; easy to exhibit, quick seller; send for sample, free to Manufacturing Co., Box 881, Station N, New Boston, Mass.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home on cabinet; nothing to buy, material sent everywhere free. Send addressed envelope. National Mfg. Co., 1125 Broadway, N. Y.

MAN or woman wanted to solicit advertisements for a good medium; liberal commission will be paid. The American office.

NEW 15C. ARTICLE, needed by men, women and children; never sold at less than 25c.; sells on sight; big profit for agents. Alston Co., 29 Pine st., Cortlandt st.

WANTED—Agent and canvasser in your city to sell the best line of stationery, tablets, etc., ever put on the market; big profit; all styles; fine embossing and printed woodcuts and all kinds of labels; BUCKSKIN LABEL CO., 1164 Washington st., Room 510, 90 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic, travelling salesmen to carry as a side line finest selling article on earth; liberal commission; exclusive territory address Blackman Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—An agent in every campaign club in America and our goods; $5 outfit free; experience in campaign canvass wonderful money; send 20 cents for complete outfit and full particulars. Address Dept. 1, Box 1164, Washington st., Boston, Mass.

WE will put Perfection Enameled Cooking and Heating Stoves in your house on trial; no agents. PERFECTION COOKING STOVE CO., 9 Park st.

WANTED—Lady agents everywhere to sell something new to every woman; big profit; easy business; big profits. Address G. W. Ireals & Co., 99 Fulton st., Malden, Mass.

50 GOOD ARTICLES for agents; liberal terms; catalog free. Call or write. Everett Specialty Co., 48 Winter st., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SUNDAY.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A SITUATION WANTED by American man as foreman in table or executive position in office of large business; can furnish best of references; 15 years' experience; can speak French, German and Spanish. J. P., 343 Tremont st., Boston.

A MARRIED MAN wants position as foreman on farm, understands thoroughly about horses, cows, taking charge of help; can furnish best of references; can give best of references. Address A. B., Box 26, Boston, Mass.

A SINGLE MAN of 30 wants general work in private family; has had references. Address F. The Clement Registry for Men and Women, 328 Washington st., Boston.

A VERY competent and reliable English trained coachman desires situation; best of references. Address Coachman, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

AT ROWE'S, 83 Portland st., Boston, you can secure waiters, porters, bussers, bartenders, stablemen, chefs, cooks, dishwashers, pantrymen, bakers, choppers and help. Tel. 541-4 Hay.

A YOUNG colored man would like work in private family or for business man; can come highly recommended; has had experience of that kind of work. Joseph Owens, 9 English st., Melrose Mass.

AN honest young man will care for furnace for room. Address J. T., Real Estate, 749 Shawmut avenue.

BAKER—First-class, take charge on bread, cake, fancy good experience; can furnish best of reference. Jerry st., Boston.

BAKER in pastry cook, expert on French bread, plain rolls and fancy rolls, cakes, pies, pudding, can furnish best references; good wages. Address A. B., Box 26, Boston, Mass.

BAKER—Situation wanted to take charge on bread rolls, city or country; best of references. Columbus av., Boston.

BAKER—Roman, wants work. Address T. L., Lenox, 54 Lawn st., Roxbury.

BAKER—First-class, all-round, city or country. German Baker 83 Carver st.

BARBER—First-class, reliably, wants job. Wm. Holman, 12 Years' experience in America, married man. Apply to Charles Bidgood, Box 66, Watertown, Mass.

BOOKEEPER is the place to get help, butcher, housemen, married couples a specialty. Tel. 541-4 Hay.

BOOKKEEPER, age 26, wants work. Address E. M. W., 200 Washington st., Room 1, Boston.

BUTLER—Young Danish man desires situation in private family or apartment house; can be seen between 4 and 6 p. m., at 17 Warren av., Somerville.

BUTLER—Colored man, not afraid of work, desires a position; can furnish best of reference; can furnish reference. Address, or call after 5 p. m., Phillips, 155 Washington st., Brookline.

BUTLER—Thoroughly competent, butler, 10 years experience; age 30; married; best of references; prefer place where performed or second man is employed. Butler, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

COACHMAN—Sixth, 26 years of age, wishes a position; can take care of horses and carriages; careful driver; best of references. Address Coachman, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

COLLEGE MAN wishes position as tutor; can prepare for any college; best of references. Address J., 69 Pleasant st., Boston.

COLLEGE MAN wishes position as stenographer; private family; experienced in care of horses and automobiles; references. Address Stenographer, Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

COOK—A competent cook wanted by an experienced man; understands care horses, carriages; can furnish good references. Address Cook, P. O. Box 2, Boston, Mass.

COACHMAN, first-class, wants position; single; careful driver and stylish; temperate; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address Coachman, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

COACHMAN, first-class, desires situation on private family; single; temperate and reliable; understands care of horses and carriages; best of references. Address Coachman, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

COACHMAN and general man; understands the care of gentleman's stable; also understands care of automobiles; 12 years' last place. Edward Gardner, 571 Tremont st., Cambridge.

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CHEF—Good all branches of kitchen, dinner or tea, lobsters, oysters, steaks; references. Chef, 148 Richmond st.

COACHMAN and general man, understands 12 care of gentleman's stable, also understands care of automobiles; 12 years' last place, Edward Gardner, 571 Tremont st., Cambridge.

EXPERIENCED artist and designer wants work of any description in oil, water color or pen and ink. Address A. N. P., 15 Allston st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class, wants position. C., Box 92, Hyde Park, Mass.

FOREMAN BAKER, now employed, will be out for an opening next week; 15 years' experience; understands no nuisances in all its branches, small shop preferred; references given. Foreman, 1164 Washington st.

GARDENER wants situation on private place as gardener; European experience in general greenhouse and vegetable; age 31. A. Meath, 82 Mount L. Road, Lynn, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted in private family by an experienced colored man; can do butler, understands his work; very best of references. Address 206 Massachusetts av., Boston.

GENERAL MAN or caretaker desires situation on gentleman's place; experienced in all branches of farm work; Protestant; married; one child; highly recommended by present employer. Address P. O. Box 1, Porter's Station st., Telephone 444 Back Bay.

GENERAL WORK—Man wants position in private family, not afraid of work. Address C. H. M., 30 Bromfield st., Boston.

GLAZIER, practical, wants situation, J. Kroch Smith, general delivery, Boston, Mass.

JANITOR, PORTER—An American, a double all-round worker, wants position; willing to general work; speaks English, his wife can assist him if desired, E. Andrews, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

JANITOR, SHIPPER, repairs on tenement property; situation wanted by an experienced, reliable, middle-aged American; references, Greene, 6 Eliot st., Boston.

MAN of education and good business ability (45) seeks position of confidence; will invest small capital. Other schools do! Each student secures general business training, advice and criticism from himself; also copies of original work from business men. Send for catalogue. Actual business cards, class drills, sight reading, shorthand, instructions how to make, touch typewriting, penmanship, spelling, punctuation. STUDENTS CAN TESTIFY TO THIS IN NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS INSTITUTE, 1164 Washington st., Boston. Mass. Tel. 1904-2 WRITING.

MAN, 30 years of age, wishes to change his line; three times; today I have an entire floor with all conveniences; reference if desired. Apply 1 quarters. Call at our store. See the line. Hours of 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Boston Cash Store, 1164 Washington st., 10 Hill, American office.

SITUATION wanted as foreman on a prosperous farm; have had charge of help; good reference. Address Wyeth, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

SITUATION WANTED by single, steady, temperate, middle-aged American, as janitor, shipper, or to take charge of tenement property; reference given. Gilbert st., Boston.

STAIR BUILDER and bench hand wants situation; steady and long experienced; make the middle for mouths and work them. Address P. A. R., 29 Bowdoin st., Dorchester, Mass.

THE secretary of an English colony has always desirable men and women to recommend for service, Rew, G. J. Newton, Winthrop Beach, Mass.

TAILOR wants to make best vanilla for 25c.; name, formula free; Parmelee Vanilla Co., Parmeleeville, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wants situation in grocery and provision store; has had experience; can furnish best of references. Address Grocer, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SUNDAY.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A YOUNG LADY, with ten years' experience in real estate business desires position with moderate salary; best of references. Address Real Estate, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

A RELIABLE Scottish lady wishes to take care of children or invalid; good needlewoman. Miss Mackay, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

A YOUNG NEWBURY GIRL would like a place as second girl in small family; references. Address 10 19 Carew st., Dorchester, top left.

A YOUNG woman of 23 years wants work waiting to take home; reasonable prices. 83 Dundee suite 3.

AMERICAN widow lady would like housekeeping position in small family; no objection to small farm. Address P., Box 51, Hanover, Mass.

A POSITION as housekeeper wanted by a lady who has traveled extensively in America, Europe and Asia; and who speaks several languages; is well educated; preferred. Address Miss Mattie Helen Smith, Gorham, Me.

AMERICAN WOMAN wants position as housekeeper in small family; adults or small children; or would go with gentleman or lady traveling; comfortable home, small pay. Housekeeper, 20 Winchester st., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN WIDOW, 35, with child of 3, wants position in home as housekeeper; will go in country. Mrs. E. McLean, 7,126 Washington st., Roxbury.

A COLORED GIRL would like day work, up stairs work or to assist in light housework. 1164 Washington st., Boston.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN would like a position as housekeeper in small family; no objection to children. Address 1164 Washington st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

$2 TO $3 DAILY ASSURED—Men to learn barber trade; steady employment; tools given; wages while learning; steady, reliable; chance to buy shop; write for free catalogue. Moler Barber College, 39 Hanover st., Boston.

$30 WEEKLY and commission will be paid to salesmen selling to retail trade; specialties; side line; experience unnecessary. Address Manager, 1164 Washington st., Boston.

A MAN to run foot roller wanted at once. T. F. Quinn, 1164 Washington st.

A MAN wanted to work in meat market at once. Apply at 1164 Washington st., Boston.

A MAN wanted for general housework; must be experienced in driving; care of horses and carriages; also understand gardening; steady job; good home; good wages; good cook and laundress; wages $30 month. Call or write Robert Gair, Box 257, Natick, Mass.

A MAN for grade work wanted, $12 a week and board. 1164 Washington st., room 11.

A MAN wanted in fire insurance office; about 18 years of age; one reading with par- office; about 18 years of age; one reading with par- ticular hand writing preferred. Position permanent with advancement. Position permanent with advancement. Position permanent with advancement

DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION?

Do you want anything? Have you anything to sell or exchange? The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

Offices to Sublet for 2 Years

A Great Sacrifice.

Recently Vacated by Us.

1942 sq. ft. on 2d floor (can be divided)

436 sq. ft. on 8th floor, 2 rooms.

COLONIAL BUILDING

100 Boylston Street.

BROOKLINE GAS LIGHT CO.,

Treasurer's Office,

24 West Street.

HALF A STORE AND PART BASEMENT, near Summer st.; good for contractor's supplies, wholesale books and shoes, etc.; 3 minutes to South Station; shipping facilities to 3 streets; elevator; light and desirable; good lease and low rent. Address PROPRIETOR, box 2,624, Boston, Mass.

WANTED, for six months, small room suitable for light experimental work in mechanical trade; low rent. C 183, Boston American.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

3 and 4 Rooms and Bath, 36 Hancock St. Both, elevator and janitor service. E. C. PERKINS, 80 State st., tel. 3209 Main.

CHELSEA—3 and 4 large rooms, $15.50, 3 Hawthorne st.

10 SE. 7 rooms, in thorough repair, good yard, steam, healthy; no improvements; $3 week. Inquire premises, 233 Gold st., South Boston.

TENEMENTS of 2 and 3 connecting rooms; rent low; may be seen afternoons. 11 Melton st., near cathedral.

TO LET—In Dorchester, suite of 5 rooms all imp., 256 Adams st., near Dillon st., middle floor; rent under $16 a week; to 1 yr. or any other time to suit; also 6 rooms, all imp., 2 min. walk from Fields Corner; rent under $16, and we mean just that.

TENEMENTS of 2, 4, 5 large rooms and bath; $12 to $16 per month; all in condition. Apply 443 Broadway, Chelsea.

TO LET—6-room tenement; good repair, with kitchen; pass the door; suitable for one family; rent $12 per month. Apply at 2 Bay Pond av. or of GEORGE W. LOW, 814 Harrison av.

TO LET—In Dorchester, new eight-room house, guaranteed to always be kept in good repair, and in good neighborhood; only 2 min. walk from Fields Corner; rent $29 per month to the right party. 119 Hutchins st., Dorchester.

TO LET—Flat of 4 rooms, 2nd floor; rent $2 per week. 2 Bay State road. Apply HOUSE-KEEPER, rear, or 421 Harrison ave.

TO LET—Apartment, 10 rooms and bath, 2d floor, 36 Rowe st., Back Bay; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, or to Room 1, 20 Bromfield st.

WINTHROP—Upside down flat; all improvements; for adults only; $16 per month. Inquire room 606, or 60 Devonshire st., Franklin st., Boston.

WANTED—To hire, a suite of rooms or small house in the Back Bay, Roxbury, Dorchester or Jamaica Plain, stating location and rent. B 8, American office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

ALLSTON—Two double rooms, private bath attached, excellent family table, modern improvements; telephone; large piazza; library; near Stanley, 20 minutes to Park st. 60 Gardner st.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—Desirable rooms in modern house, private family, with steam; suitable for light housekeeping, or board near all conveniences; near boats and electric cars. 317 Appleton st.

ARLINGTON, St. No. 4—One nicely furnished front room, facing Public Garden, one flight; large bay window; hot and cold water in connecting room on top floor, furnished or unfurnished, facing Public Garden.

BROOKLINE—A gentleman can find a pleasant home with private family; 2 car lines; reference exchanged; Mrs. C. H. Clark, Boulevard Station, Brookline, Mass.

BACK BAY—Sunny alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also large front room, overlooking Fens; board at family table. No. 1178 Boylston st., near Mass. ave.; tel. 1056-2 R. H.

BOYLSTON ST., No. 1108—Two large alcove rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and sisters; also single rooms; new Fenway; gentlemen.

TYPEWRITERS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

BARGAINS

TYPEWRITERS for sale, Bar-Locks, Hams, Smiths, Underwoods, Olivers, Densmores, Hammonds, Remingtons, Williams and Yostes, $15 to $50; also Edison Mimeograph, $15; Edison Phonograph, $15; Barlock and Columbia, $10; Edison Phonograph, $10; Edison Phonograph, $10; Edison Phonograph

Up-to-Date Diplomacy Reduced to Song

"Let every colonel on the staff
Get out his book on etiquette."

How a Scorching International Episode Threatened a Cruel War.

THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

An Opera Bouffe in Three Acts.

By I. Frank Davis.

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MOTIF—Hugh Gurney, Third Assistant Secretary of the British Legation, who was arrested for speeding his automobile in Stockbridge, near Lenox, and fined $25 for that offence and $25 more for contempt of court by Associate Justice Henry S. C. Phelps, made complaint to his embassy, and as international complication ensued. The State of Massachusetts and Justice Phelps made the amende honorable and refunded the fines, but strongly hinted to the State Department that it would not be amiss for the British Government to recall an officer who violated a State law and then took refuge behind his official position to escape punishment. Mr. Gurney has suggested that he is willing to let the matter drop and call it all a joke.

TIME.—*Last week.* PLACE—*Massachusetts.*

Cast of Characters.

His Excellency the Governor.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty to the United States.
Mr. Raikes, First Secretary of the Legation.
Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary.
Frederick H. Nash, Assistant United States District Attorney.
D. A. Noble, a Deputy Sheriff of Berkshire County, Massachusetts.
Mr. Brown, Stenographer to the Governor.
—and—
HENRY S. C. PHELPS, of LEE, MASSACHUSETTS, the ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.
Villagers, Constables, Colonels on the Governor's Staff, Clerks in the Governor's Office and Attachés of the British Embassy.

ACT I.—DISTRICT COURT ROOM AT LEE. Villagers discovered in spectators' seats, awaiting the opening of court. Orchestra plays "Star Spangled Banner" as the curtain rises.

CHORUS OF VILLAGERS:

Oh, glorious sunshine, welcoming beams,
Descending on this august place,
We hail thee gladly, as beacons
Us in this year of grace.
Here is the temple where we draw
Deep from the fount of wisdom true,
This is where Stockbridge gets her law,
And gets her justice, too.

(Enter Constables, much elated. They shake hands with each other and the villagers in great delight.)

CHORUS OF CONSTABLES:

Oh joy! Oh joy!
Our lonely vigils were not kept in vain;
Oh joy! Oh joy!
Our long-time hopes at last we do attain.
We've sick of pinching tramps and drunks,
With shabby clothes and jags in hunks;
We find they never have the stuff
To pay their fines. It costs enough
For us to live and keep the town
In peace and order, up and down.
For many months we've tried to show
This court a prisoner with dough;
We've sought an auto rider fast,
And now we've got a man at last.
He is a subject of the King.
His purse is full, that's why we sing:
Oh joy! Oh joy!

FIRST VILLAGER—Is it really true that ye've got somebody with arrestin'?

FIRST CONSTABLE—Sure as preachin'. Noble's got him. He's a cantankerous cuss, too. Made an awful fuss. Says we ain't got no business arrestin' him. Jest because he's English. Gosh! I thought one time Noble'd have to run him one.

(Enter PHELPS and ascends the bench, while the Constables motion for order and the orchestra plays appropriate chords.)

FIRST CONSTABLE—The Honorable Court!

PHELPS—Good morning, men.

ALL—Good morning, judge.

SOLO BY PHELPS:

I am a justice of high degree,
It would be hard to find my mate;
A remarkable fellow, as you shall see,
And proud of my native State.
I'm a deadly foe to iniquity,
As deadly as ever you saw,
As a justice I'm clever on equity,
But I'm not very much on law.

CHORUS:

Oh, he is a justice of high degree,
The highest we ever saw,
He's down on iniquity, way up on equity,
Not very much on law.

PHELPS:

I fill this bench when the court's away
With a certain amount of grace,
And I see that the prisoners don't get gay
In this solemn justice place.
I fine the drunks and condemn the tramps
To be sent to the State Farm's maw,
For a firm sense of justice my action stamps,
If I'm not very much on law.

CHORUS:

Oh, justice his every action stamps,
The best we ever saw,
He's down on iniquity, way up on equity,
Not very much on law.

(Commotion heard outside, and DEPUTY SHERIFF NOBLE enters, leading HUGH GURNEY. Prisoner is very much excited, very red in the face, and very indignant.)

PHELPS—Well, well, what's all this disturbance? Don't you know you're in a court of justice? *(Prisoner attempts to talk.)* Not a word until after we find out what you're charged with. Bromo seltzer, I should think, by the way you're sputtering. Proceed, officer.

SOLO BY NOBLE:

May it please the court, I've a prisoner brought
Before this bar to-day,
On a charge that is serious, most deleterious,
Wicked and wrong, I say.
In his auto out riding, the ordinance deriding
(My stop watch shows this is a fact),
For the law he'd no use and he rode like the deuce,
By gosh! He was caught in the act.

He was going a-plenty, a lot more than twenty
Straight miles every hour, I attest,
And he wouldn't go slower—we've warned 'em before—
So I put him right under arrest.
Now this is a sample of the kind of example
These city fellows set, for a fact,
He's a good one to soak, or they'll think we're a joke, for
By gosh! He was caught in the act.

PHELPS—Well, young man, now's your chance. Are you guilty of doing all these things this officer says he knows you did?

GURNEY—How dare you talk in this beastly way to me, fellow? It's jolly well evident you don't know who I am. Let me out of here at once!

PHELPS—Nothin' doin' in the bluff line this morning, young man. Are you guilty or not guilty?

GURNEY—I refuse to answer. This is an outrage.

PHELPS—Twenty-five dollars for contempt of court, and I can keep putting them on as long as you feel the contempt. This court knows her duty to Berkshire county.

GURNEY—But, blawst it all, me man, you don't understawnd. I'm Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary of the British Legation, and I'm under the protection of the British lion.

SOLO BY GURNEY:

Far beyond the ocean's foam,
In the isles I call me home,
Theah's a massive marble castle filled with folk of high degree;
Theah's a mammoth beastie theah,
Has three tail within his ca'ch,
And the British lion watches all his kin beyond the sea.
It's publicularly so
If you wish someone great, ye know,
For the lion rawther dotes upon the real upper clawss,
And it chawnces that in me
Just the real thing you see,
So I beg you, me deah fellow, tell these men to let me pawss.

Gentlemen don't like, you see,
E'er to boast of theah degree,
But I really have to tell you, and I hope you'll understaind,
I am a clerk at the legation
Of the mighty British nation,
Third assistant to Sir Henry Mortimer (et al) Durand.
Now that I have told me name
And me place in state and fame,
You will please instruct this fellow to apologize to me.
Awsk me pahdon, let me go,
For you cawn't keep me, ye know,
That the British lion watches all his kin beyond the sea.

PHELPS—All very pretty and very nice, but it doesn't go. Will you plead guilty or not guilty?

GURNEY—Certainly I shall do neither, and I protest—

PHELPS—All right! You are fined twenty-five dollars for exceeding the speed limit in an automobile, and you can tell your troubles to the policeman. If you haven't got the cash with you he'll go with you while you get it. You've had considerable to say about the British lion. I know something about that. Listen.

"So I put him right under arrest."

SOLO BY PHELPS:

In seventy-six my ancestors,
Who were a gay and festive crew,
Were playing with the animals
In old King George's Zoo.
They heeded not the warning shouts,
Nor from the king of beasts would quail,
And one day when the king was out
They pulled the lion's tail.

CHORUS:

They pulled the lion's tail.

PHELPS:

You say you are the real works,
And cleek for Edward, mighty king,
But just the same you went too fast,
And that is why I sing:
Not when I was a lad or since
Would I from any Britain quail,
I care for neither king nor prince,
But twist the lion's tail.

CHORUS:

He cares for neither king nor prince,
But twists the lion's tail.

"He had hit our laws a crack, So will have 'em call him back."

GURNEY—You shall suffer for this, varlet!

PHELPS—Varlet yourself! Take him away, Noble, and bring back the fine. Get it in United States money. No specie of a decayed and effete monarchy goes with this court.

(Exit NOBLE with prisoner. PHELPS starts to exit, smiling, and chorus repeats, enthusiastically:)

CHORUS:

He cares for neither king nor prince,
He will not from a Briton quail,
We love him for his actions since
He twists the lion's tail.

CURTAIN.

ACT II.—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER AT THE STATE HOUSE, BOSTON. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Nash, the Assistant Attorney-General, Colonels and clerks discovered. Orchestra plays, as the curtain rises, Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette."

FIRST COLONEL (looking at newspaper)—This means war, I fear.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—War? Good! It's time we had some excitement. Is it for naught that we are military men?

SOLO BY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

To arms! To arms!
'Tis time to show our mettle;
Let war's alarms

"GURNEY—Is it true that we've surrendered, me lord?" Sir Mortimer—"We had to. If the Ancients ever took possession of our place, we'd sta rve."

Find each in finest fettle.
Let every colonel on the staff
Get out his books on etiquette
And study how to meet the foe;
If we must fight we'll win, you bet!
Remember how the Ancients took
(Not one goes forth with features bored),
Prepare to fight with all your might
With presentation sword.

To arms! To arms!
'Tis time to show the nation
That war's alarms
Cause me no consternation.
Prepare at once for horrid war.
Let brand new uniforms be made,
Lay in the new accoutrements
With lace of gold and lots of braid;
Remember that you never flinched
Before the loaded tables gay;
My martial heart warms to the part
We have to play to-day.

(Enter BROWN, in great haste.)

BROWN—His Excellency the Governor is without.

FIRST COLONEL—Without what?

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Cease this jesting. That's too old a one, anyway. Ask His Excellency to hasten.

(Sound of trumpets in the courtyard. Enter THE GOVERNOR.)

SOLO BY THE GOVERNOR:

In all our language I have never heard
In point of beauty,
Two syllables to equal that old word
Called "Duty, Duty."
It called me from my little trip away,
By telegram,
And, as I had no choice but to obey,
Why, here I am.

CHORUS OF COLONELS AND CLERKS:

He always does his duty, whatever it may be,
Inspecting the militia or going out to tea,
Or making pretty speeches, or visiting the fair,
Or writing caustic vetoes—you'll always find him there.
He's the Massachusetts Governor, and he always makes a hit
Just by doing of his duty as he comes to it.

GOVERNOR—Thank you, gentlemen. Throughout my long, and, I trust, honorable career, it has ever been my aim—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—This isn't a rally, Governor.

THE GOVERNOR—Why, what is it?

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—A council of war.

THE GOVERNOR—And I came all the way from Buffalo—Well, never mind. What's the war about?

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Associate Justice Phelps, of Lee, fined the Third Secretary of the British Embassy for fast automobiling.

THE GOVERNOR—Impossible!

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Alas! Alas! It is too true. He is waiting in the ante-room now.

THE GOVERNOR—Bring him in! *(BROWN exits and returns with PHELPS, looking not at all cast down.)* How dare you fine the British Secretary! Don't you know you're likely to lose your job?

PHELPS—I didn't ask for the job, Governor. It's a long, strange story.

SOLO BY PHELPS:

When I took the job of associate judge
I never expected a fuss;
I had always lived my business life
Without having to fume or cuss.
I used to loiter about on tin,
And later I worked a factory in,
And quite a promoter at times I've been,
And I never was in a muss.

When Governor Crane was in the chair
He came to me one day,
And said, "I've a job for you as judge,
Come, Henry, what d'ye say?
If you don't say yes I'll feel quite bad."
So I took it to keep him from getting sad
(I wish now, by Jingo! I never had,
'Cause now there's the deuce to pay).

But I want to say it loud and clear,
So that all can understand,
That I never sought this office queer,
But the office sought the man.

CHORUS OF COLONELS AND CLERKS:

He makes it clear, but isn't it queer,
When an office seeks a man.

GOVERNOR—If you've got an office you didn't look for you're unique enough to be exempted from the consequences of anything. What says the law?

MR. NASH—Oh, you've got to apologize, all right. But Gurney had no right to break the law, and his government could attend to him, if you suggested it.

GOVERNOR—Good! Here is our decision:

SOLO BY GOVERNOR:

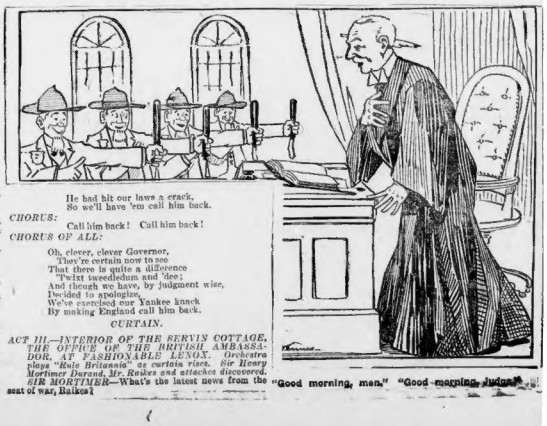
Our decision shall be just
Touching all importially.
For the statutes say we must
Do our duty martially;
Fining this man, I surmise,
Was an action quite unwise,
So we must apologize.

CHORUS:

Apologize! Apologize!

GOVERNOR:

But upon the other hand,
As I see the right of it,
We should make a certain stand,
So they can't make light of it.
When he started this attack



He had hit our laws a crack,
So we'll have 'em call him back.

CHORUS:

Call him back! Call him back!

CHORUS OF ALL:

Oh, clever, clever Governor,
They're certain now to see
That there is quite a difference
'Twixt tweedledum and tee;
And though we have, by judgment wise,
Decided to apologize,
We've exercised our Yankee knack
By making England call him back.

CURTAIN.

ACT III.—INTERIOR OF THE SERVIN COTTAGE, THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AT FASHIONABLE LENOX. Orchestra plays "Rule Britannia" as curtain rises. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Mr. Raikes and attaches discovered.

SIR MORTIMER—What's the latest news from the seat of war, Raikes?

RAIKES—Here's a bulletin that they're ordered out the militia.

SIR MORTIMER—Stuff! Who fears the militia?

RAIKES—And here's another that the Governor's colonels are buying new swords.

SIR MORTIMER—This looks serious.

RAIKES—And here's one— Good heavens!

SIR MORTIMER—What is it?

RAIKES—They've called out the Ancient and Honorables.

SIR MORTIMER—Then all is lost. Send them word that we surrender. What is a position in America coming to?

SOLO BY SIR MORTIMER:

Now what's to become of a minister's job
In this blooming land of the free,
If a chap that is really a howling nob
Can't do as he likes, you see?
It once was a beastly jolly land,
In the good old days of yore,
But now they will make it, you understand,
A jolly beastly bore.

CHORUS OF ATTACHES:

It's a jolly beastly bore,
A jolly beastly bore,
We are sure we agree on opinions that he
Expresses on any score;
We used to like this land,
But that, you understand,
Was in previous years, for we take our ideas
From Sir Mortimer Durand.

(Enter HUGH GURNEY, pale and trembling.)

GURNEY—Is it true that we've surrendered, me lord?

SIR MORTIMER—We had to. If the Ancients were ever loose possession of our place we'd starve.

GURNEY—And what becomes of me?

SIR MORTIMER—I'm jolly well afraid you'll have to go home.

GURNEY—What! Go home! Oh, I couldn't call that. I like Lenox too well.

SOLO BY GURNEY:

I'm sunh I wouldn't like to leave
Old Lenox,
'Twould be a sin to make me leave
Old Lenox,
Where all the cottagers are gay,
And one can throw ball care away,
And happy live from day to day,
In Lenox.

The people heah are very swell,
In Lenox,
And Britishers do very well,
In Lenox.
It's such a nice Plutocracy,
They don't care for Democracy,
But like the Aristocracy,
In Lenox.

One doesn't meet the common herd
In Lenox,
Nor find the hoi polloi preferred,
In Lenox,
Here blood and money is the thing,
Once wuen the people want to sing
They sweetly chant, "God Save the King,"
In Lenox.

Really, Sir Mortimer, I couldn't think of going home, don't you know. Let's admit we're jolly well enchanted and say it's all a joke.

SOLO BY SIR MORTIMER:

It's a deuce of a habit these Yankees have,
When you think you've got 'em dead,
Of getting the best of your well laid plans
And winning themselves instead.
It's a habit they've had for a great many years,
At every kind of a game,
We thought 'twas all over at Bunker Hill,
But they bobs up, just the same.

GURNEY—Well, let's hope they'll call it a tost and let me stay. And here's a toast to close the incident: "To the Associate Justice!"

SIR MORTIMER—Long may he wave!

(Voices are heard outside the window. The Ancients are approaching. SIR MORTIMER shudders at his close escape, and the voices break into song.)

CHORUS (without):

He cares for neither king nor prince,
But twists the lion's tail.

CURTAIN.

"Good morning, men." "Good morning, judge."